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NO. 8

textile bulletin

AUGUST • 1957

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HARTFORD AUTOLATCHING BOBBIN HANGER

***NOW
 modified
 to take all
 roving bobbins
 from 8 x 4 to 12 x 7***

- Positive Latch
- Easier and faster creeling
- Free-running ball construction
- Practically no upkeep
- Improves spinning
- Simplifies cleaning
- Low Cost

HARTFORD MACHINE SCREW CO.

DIVISION OF STANDARD SCREW CO.
 P. O. BOX 1776
 GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SPINDLES

DRAPER

DRAPER

all-steel top drive

anti-friction spindles permit
better spinning at lower cost

Concave collar and washer design makes "plumbing" easier and faster. Spindle slippage is reduced to a minimum.

Welded construction eliminates possibility of doffer guards becoming loose.

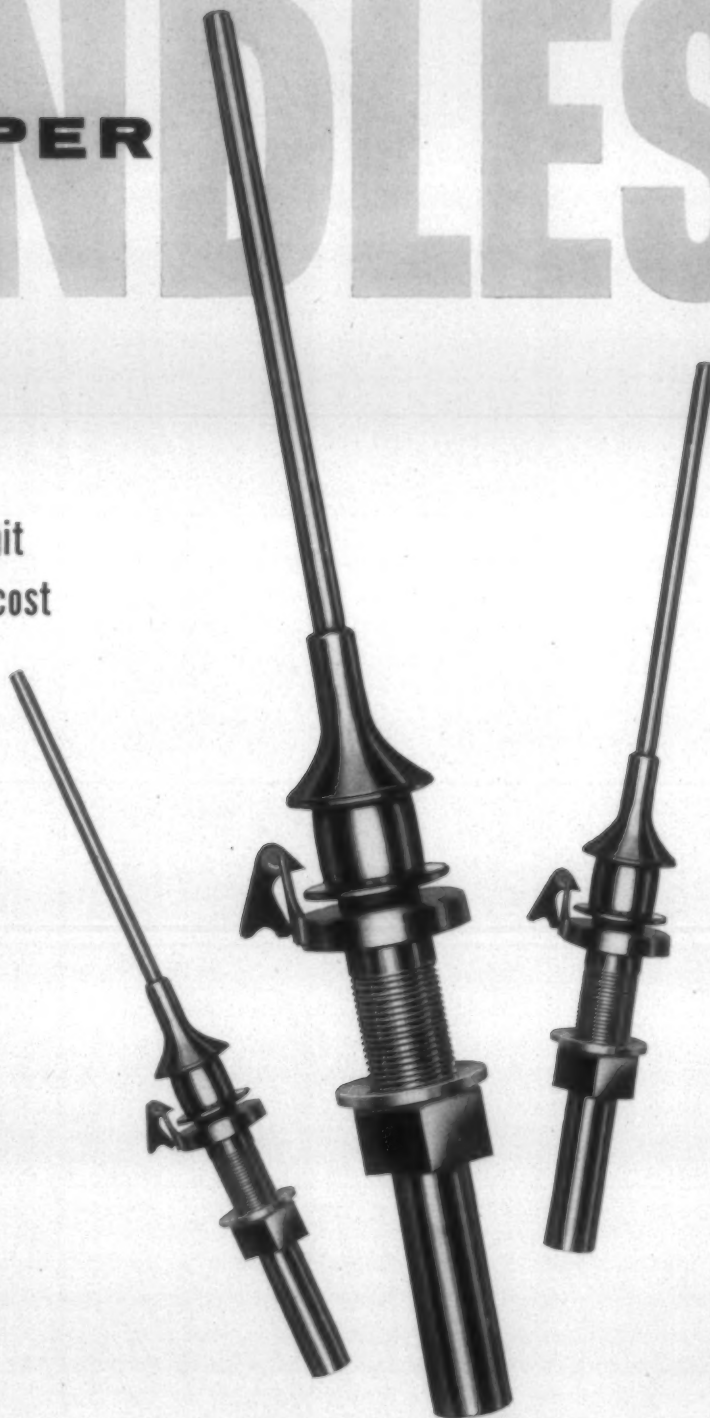
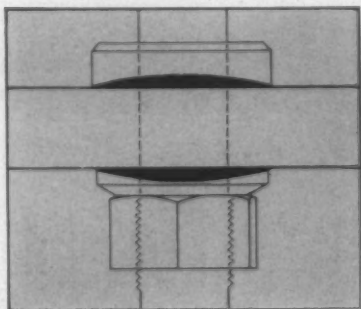
Incorporated whorl design permits easier removal of waste yarns when doffing and simplifies manual braking. Bolster life, spindle speeds and quality of yarn are all increased.

Power requirements, lubrication cycle, blade vibration and ends down are all reduced.

In addition . . . it's an accepted fact that Draper conforming fit maintains a more even bobbin line than any other Top Drive.

Let a Draper spindle specialist analyze your spindle needs today.

Concave collar and washer design makes "plumbing" easier and faster.

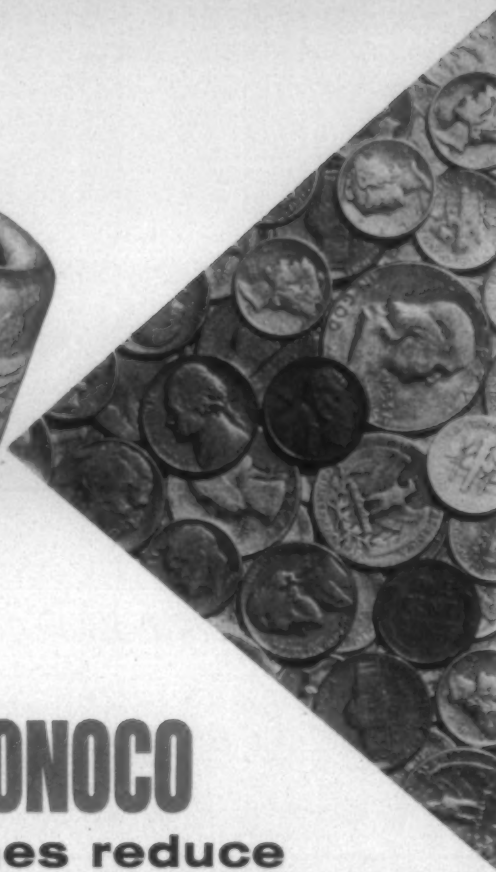


**DRAPER
CORPORATION**

Hopedale, Mass.

Atlanta, Ga. Greensboro, N.C. Spartanburg, S.C.

**SAVE
THE PART
OF YOUR
PROFIT
THAT LIES
HERE!**



SONOCO

**cones reduce
press-offs and waste!**

SONOCO precision-made cones deliver smoothly and evenly down through the primary wind.

For over 57 years, Sonoco research has pioneered in the creation of cone surfaces and tapers to meet every new yarn development in the textile industry. The right combination of surface and taper will give a perfect foundation for a sound package for every type yarn.

Get the most efficiency in winding, packaging and delivery of yarns. Use Sonoco precision-made, job-engineered cones.

Typical of SONOCO product improvement is this 3°30' Velvet Surface Cone. The velvet surface prevents slippage of filament yarns or fine count cotton yarns in primary winding. This package feeds off smoothly and completely without sloughing, hanging or breaking. The Velvet Surface is available on all SONOCO cones.



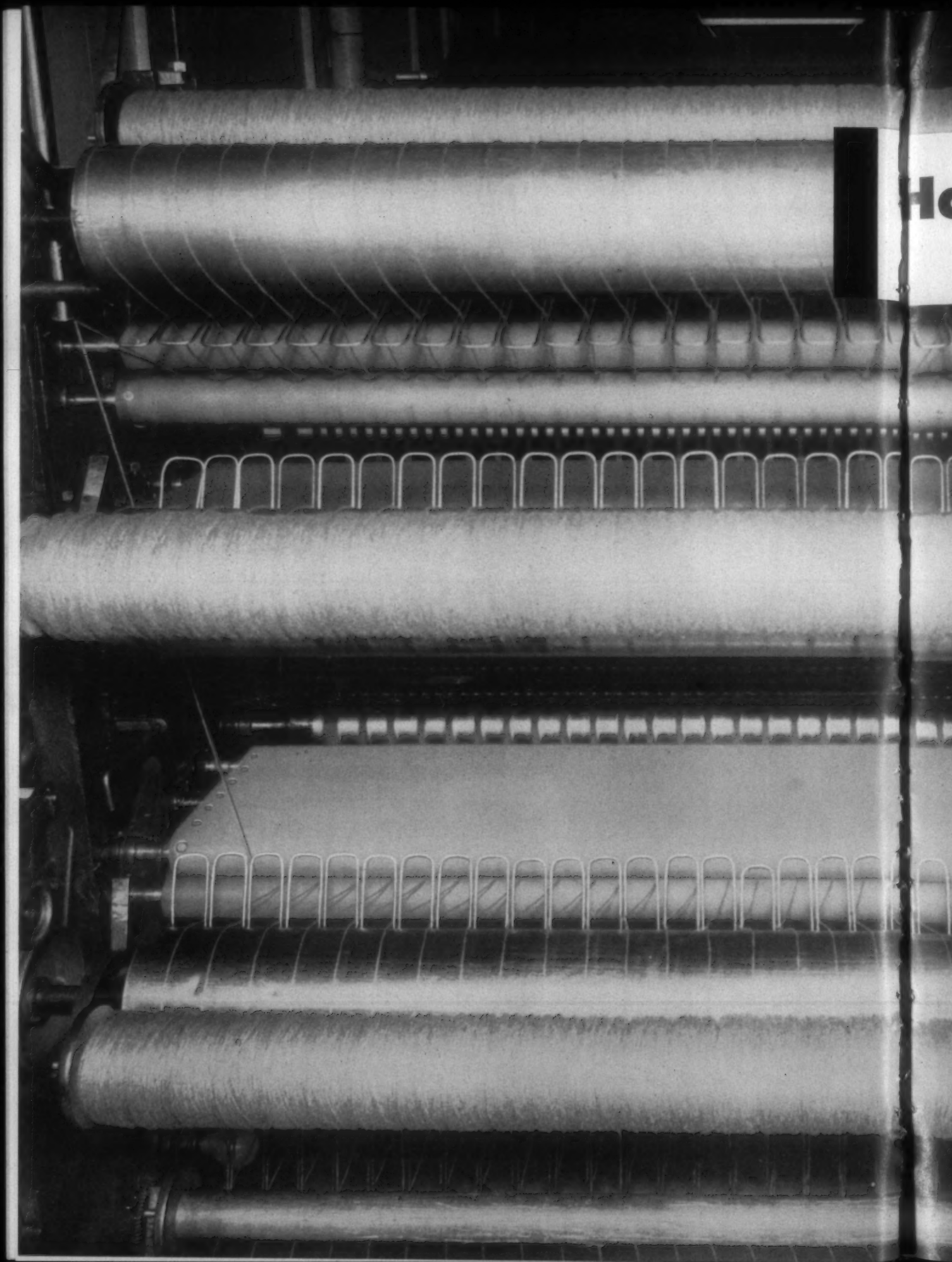
SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE — HARTSVILLE, S. C.

MYSTIC, CONN. • AKRON, IND. • LOWELL, MASS. • PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GRANBY, QUEBEC • BRANTFORD, ONT. • MEXICO, D. F.



How Dayco Rub Aprons reduce card downtime ... improve yarn uniformity

With downtime on a 60" card costing an average of \$25 an hour, mills report new Dayco Rub Aprons are saving really substantial amounts every month. They completely eliminate the time formerly lost in oiling ordinary aprons.

Because Dayco Rub Aprons are made of the finest synthetic rubber compounds, they require *absolutely no oiling*. Since most mills oil ordinary aprons every time cards are stripped, this eliminates many hours of card downtime.

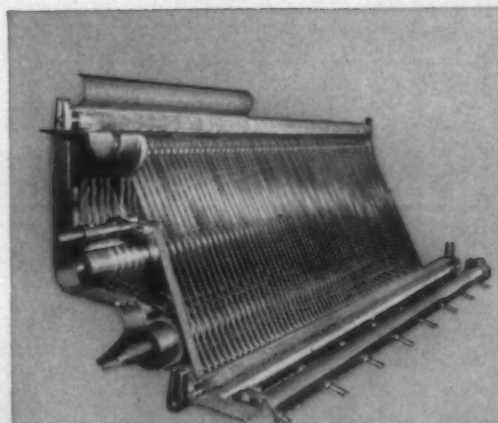
Actually Dayco Rub Aprons reduce downtime enough to pay for themselves in just a few months.

Yarn uniformity immediately improves with Dayco Rub Aprons on your cards. Special compounding gives a higher, longer lasting coefficient of friction. New 2-Ply rubber impregnated, reinforced fabric construction reduces eccentric motion as much as 33%. Perfectly concentric, Dayco Rub Aprons hug rolls tightly for constant, even traction. Result: greater control of yarn density for vastly improved quality and uniformity.

Compounded to resist emulsion oils, Dayco Rub Aprons do not "grow," nor are they affected by temperature or humidity. Improved end construction grips buttons tightly. All these add up to long, trouble-free service.

Your Dayco Representative will stop to see you soon. Ask him for the details on all the money-saving features of Dayco Rub Aprons. Or write The Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Div., 401 S. C. National Bank Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

© D. R. 1957



Dayco Endless Condenser Tape

Features offering additional savings
... greater card efficiency:

- No stretch—little need for take-ups
- Less tendency to twist or turn over
- Easy to clean—require less attention
- Unaffected by oil or static
- Will not crack, economical, efficient

Dayton Rubber

Dayco and Thorobred Textile Products for Better Spinning and Weaving

Why Owens-Corning Fiberglas chose **AMCO CENTRAL STATION AIR CONDITIONING**

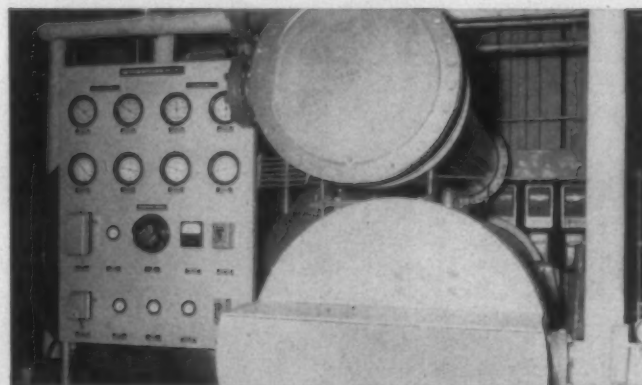
at its Huntingdon, Pa. Plant



Air distribution ducts and zone control atomizers in twisting room at Owens-Corning Fiberglas, Huntingdon, Pa. Widely spaced grille bars and snap-on latches allow quick, easy cleaning and maintenance.



Chilled water reservoir receives excess water from air washers, then recirculates water through chillers as needed.



Refrigeration equipment (chiller at bottom, condenser at top) with indicator and control panel designed and installed by AMCO.

If you want the facts about textile mill air conditioning — central station, unit dry-duct or ductless evaporative cooling — with the advantages and limitations of each system detailed, write for Amco's booklet "Air Conditioning for the Textile Industry". Or better still, ask Amco to recommend the system best suited to your needs. No obligation.

CLOSE-CONTROL HUMIDIFICATION

Owens-Corning, to assure greater operating efficiency throughout its mill, installed an Amco dual (split) system. This system calls for a central station unit augmented by room atomizers which permit the different manufacturing areas to be controlled *independently*, at any point, between 40% and 65% relative humidity.

CLEAN, CONDITIONED AIR

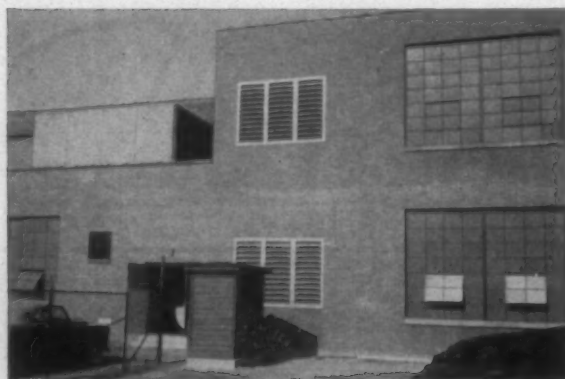
Fresh and recirculated air is thoroughly cleaned and conditioned with the right amount of moisture before distribution by the duct system. Room atomizers raise the moisture content to the level desired for each room, thus assuring ideal conditions for the particular manufacturing process.

CONSTANT YEAR-ROUND TEMPERATURE

Air passed through chilled water spray helps to maintain a year-round 78° F temperature. A total of 550 tons refrigeration capacity keeps work areas independent of outside weather.

ECONOMICAL OPERATION

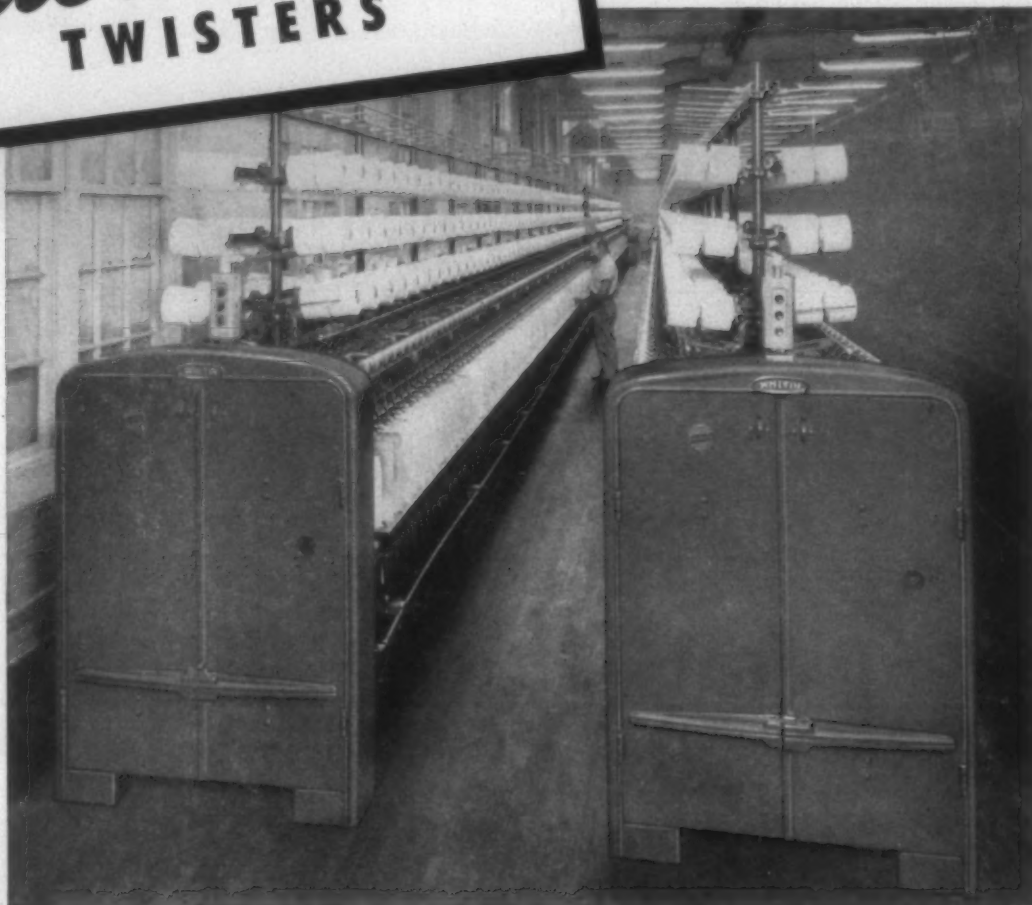
A washer bypass takes care of below-maximum heat loads, saving on steam costs. This Amco system also uses steam coils to heat air for supplementary warmth when the weather is extremely cold or when machinery loads are very light.



Exterior view of central station apparatus house at Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY, Cleveland, N. C. Branches: Atlanta • Boston • Camden • Providence • Toronto

WHITIN *Facemaker*^{*} TWISTERS



Consistently Ahead in Production, Performance and Quality

Whitin Pacemaker Twisters have established unsurpassed performance records for their high production, yarn quality, minimum maintenance and operating costs. For cotton and spun synthetic yarns, they are available in 3½" - 6" gauge with 2½" - 4½" rings and with traverses up to 11" depending on yarn and mill requirements. Their notable features are:

- Front bottom roll arrangement to provide a yarn path that is in almost vertical line from bottom of front roll to the guide.
- Laminated bakelite gears meshing with metal gears in the head end, for noise reduction and long wear.
- Spring counterbalanced ring rail.
- Spring weighted anti-friction tape tension pulleys.

ALSO AVAILABLE

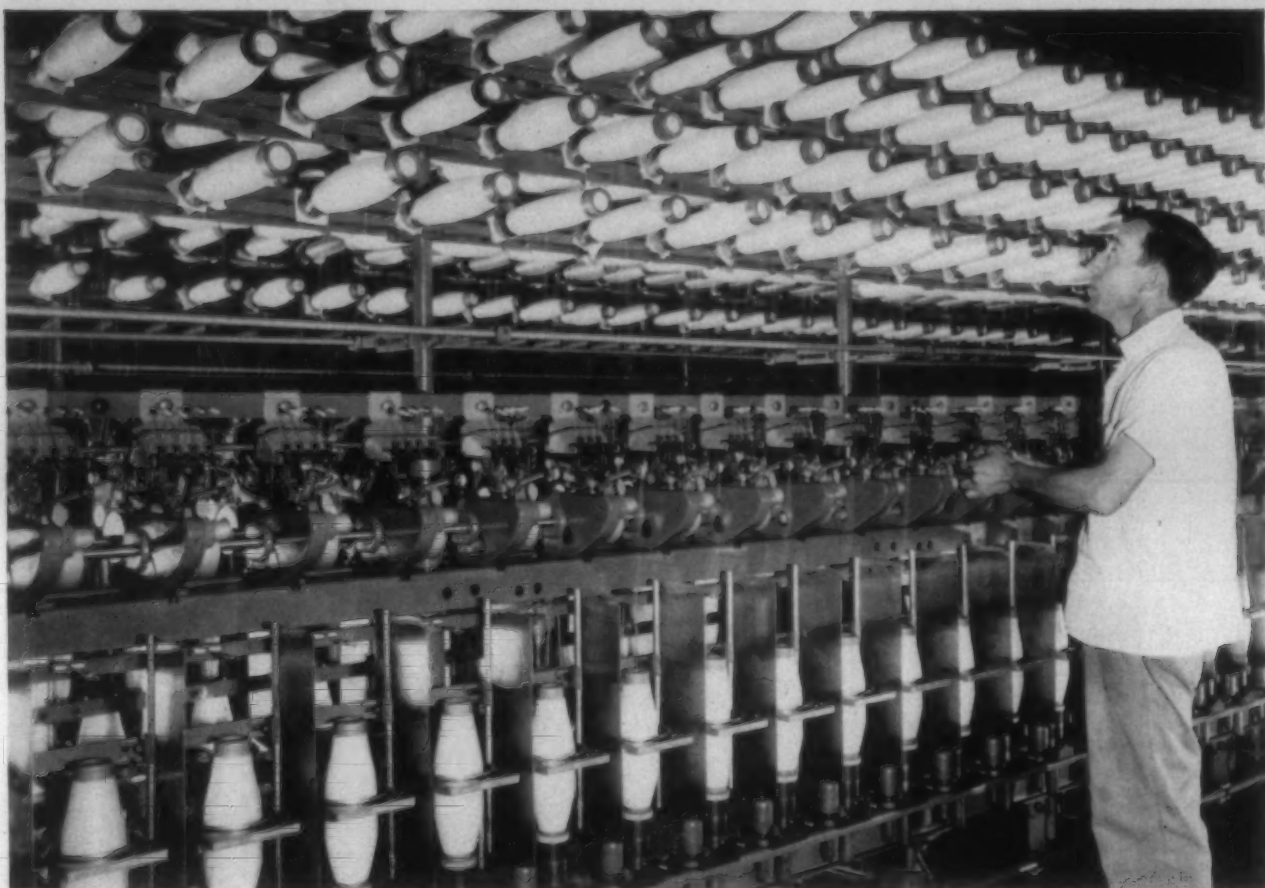
- Steel pulleys on continuous drive shaft for spindle drive.
- Slotted ring rails for full length stationary separator blades.
- Stationary guide rod behind spindles for supporting ring rail traversing mechanism which prevents contamination of yarn when ends are down.
- Ball bearing or roller bearing spindles.

Write today for our folder giving detailed information

Whitin MACHINE WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. • GREENSBORO, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.

^{*}Trade Mark



Leesona Model 10 Ring Twisters processing glass yarn at the Seguin, Texas, plant of the Coast Manufacturing and Supply Company. The firm produces Trevarno Glass Fabrics.

Producers of TREVARNO GLASS FABRICS chose Leesona Model 10 Ring Twisters

Years of research and planning went into the decision of Coast Manufacturing and Supply Company to enter the textile industry as processors and weavers of glass cloth. The 85-year-old Livermore, California, firm, with a long history in the manufacturing and distribution of safety fuse for the mining and construction industries, made the carefully-planned move into textiles in 1947.

Ralph E. Merritt, president of the firm, reports:

"After evaluating other types of twisting equipment, Coast Manufacturing and Supply Company decided upon the Leesona Model 10 Ring Twister."

Model 10's are used exclusively in Coast Manufac-

turing's 800-spindle twister installation in Seguin, Texas, producing a double-tapered package which can be used directly for filling and warping operations without rewinding.

Versatile Leesona Model 10's can also produce a tapered top or straight wind package. They are ideal for processing not only glass yarn, but rayon, spun rayon, nylon, silk, wool, worsted, cotton and combination yarns, and the new bulk and stretch yarns as well.

Make Your Own Evaluation

See how flexible Leesona Model 10 Ring Twisters can improve your own twisting operations. See your Universal representative or write direct.

23.6.11



UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

P. O. BOX 1605, PROVIDENCE 1, R. I.

Sales Offices: Boston • Philadelphia • Utica • Charlotte • Atlanta • Los Angeles
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Winding and Twisting Machinery for Natural and Synthetic Yarns



chemistry makes

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with *rayon!*

With the return to softer fabrics and fluid lines, the oldest man-made fiber is featured in the current collections of all the world-famous designers!

Always highly regarded as a budget fiber, rayon is recognized today as a beauty fiber, too! It combines the comfort characteristics of natural fibers with the practicality of the newer synthetics. It surpasses them all in versatility. Its performance steadily improves through industry research and better understanding of how it can best be used.

Rayon is indeed a fiber with a future. And as practical evidence of our optimism, we are doubling our carbon bisulfide capacity this year to meet the needs of the rayon industry.

fmc[®]

chemicals

Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

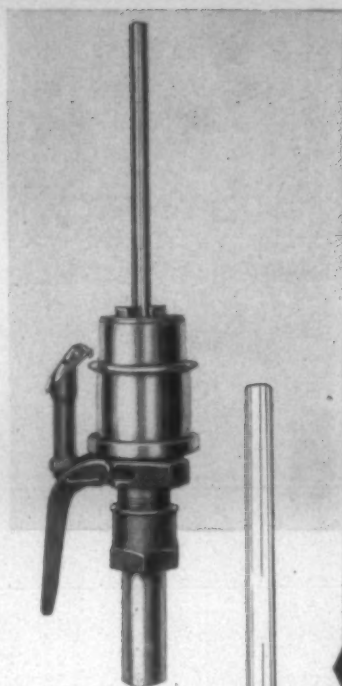
161 E. 42nd St., New York 17 • So. Charleston, W. Va. • Charlotte, N.C. • Chicago • Denver • Philadelphia • St. Louis

BECCO[®] peroxygen chemicals • FAIRFIELD[®] pesticide compounds • FMC[®] organic chemicals • NIAGARA[®] insecticides, fungicides and industrial sulphur • OHIO-APEX[®] plasticizers and resins • WESTVACO[®] alkalis, solvents, phosphates, barium and magnesium chemicals

Improve your Twister Operation with **SACO-LOWELL SPINDLES**

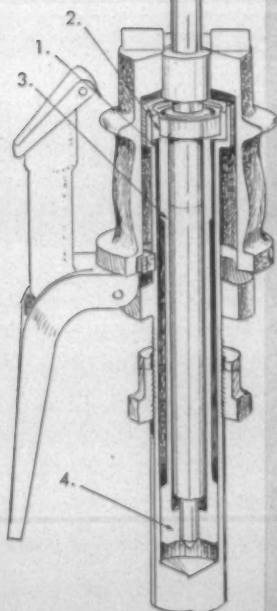
A SIZE AND TYPE FOR ALL CONDITIONS,
EACH DESIGNED TO—

- CARRY LOADS AT HIGH SPEED.
- RESIST INCREASED RADIAL THRUST AND UNBALANCED LOADINGS.
- OPERATE FOR LONG PERIODS WITHOUT REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS.



CUT-AWAY OF
BEARING TWISTER SPINDLE

1. Supporting Shoulder
2. Ball Bearing Housing
3. Bolster
4. Guide Bearing for Step



SACO-LOWELL BALL BEARING SPINDLES

The Saco-Lowell ball bearing spindle is fitted with a precision ball bearing designed to receive both radial and thrust loads. A special type bolster is supported by an accurately machined shoulder. Oil is circulated through oil slots in the bolster for the dual purpose of lubrication and as a dampening agent. A bearing at the foot of the bolster acts as a steady rest, but carries no thrust load.

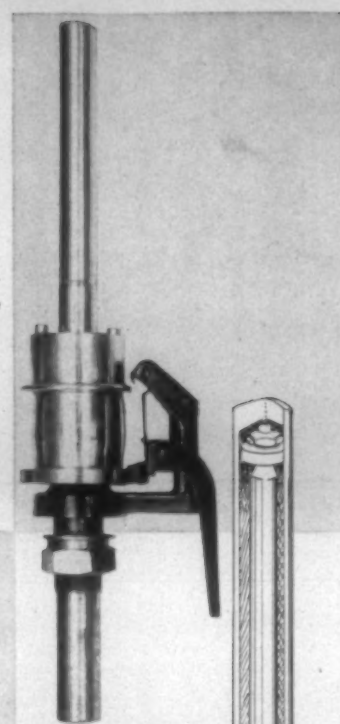
SACO-LOWELL NEW ERA SPINDLES

New Era Spindles have at least twice the loading carrying ability of their conventional counterparts. The No. 2 and No. 5 oil-cushioned spindles, for use on existing twisters, are mounted in a standard-type base. The base is filled with oil to act as a damper and cushion to absorb vibrations. All Saco-Lowell New Era Spindles are equipped with efficient brakes. New Era Twister Spindles effect a considerable saving in power, generally from 25% to 30%. They are much cleaner and do not cause oil stained or smudged yarn and the tapes last longer. Maintenance costs are substantially reduced.

Also Available:

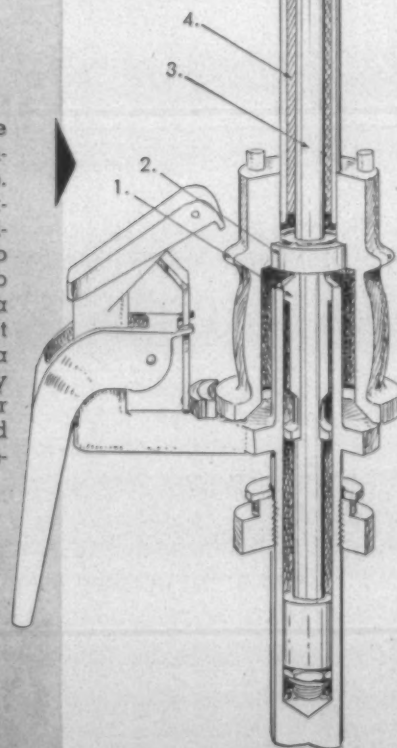
FEASTER SPINDLES with specially designed bolster spring, which, with the ball and socket bearing, allows spindle to find its true axis of rotation while absorbing internal shocks and stresses.

PLAIN BEARING SPINDLES—an economical replacement where speeds and loads are not excessive.



CUT-AWAY OF NEW ERA
TWISTER SPINDLE

1. Supporting Shoulder
2. Ball Bearings
3. Stationary Centershaft
4. Revolving Member



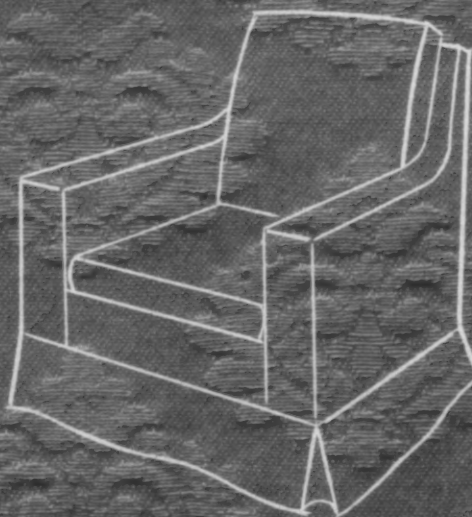
SACO-LOWELL-SHOPS

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.

Shops at BIDDEFORD & SACO, MAINE; SANFORD, N.C.; EASLEY, S.C. Sales Offices: CHARLOTTE · GREENSBORO · GREENVILLE · ATLANTA

88 ways Outstanding!

NATIONAL CARBANTHRENE® GREY BFN PASTE



You may never see a better "report card" than our Technical Bulletin No. 443 on this outstanding vat color. In a total of 91 fastness and working properties listed, National Carbanthrene Grey BFN Paste *earns top or next-to-top ratings in all but three!*

Light fastness is maximum in heavy shades and excellent-to-maximum in medium shades. Wet fastness is excellent in all tests, including chlorine and washing.

National Carbanthrene Grey BFN Paste is particularly recommended for cotton and rayon fabrics that are to be rubberized or after-treated with resins. It can be applied in all types of dyeing equipment.

For your copy of Technical Bulletin 443 and a working sample of this unusual National Vat Dye, get in touch with the National Aniline office nearest you.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Member of the Vat Dye Institute

6

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Complete Air Conditioning

—including filtering and refrigeration

Automatic Airchanger[®]

Direct Humidification

—GRADUMATIC[®] and TURBOMATIC[®]

Automatic Regulation

of temperature and humidity—PSYCHROSTAT[®]

* * *

Traveling Cleaners for Textile Machines

—roving, spinning, winding, spooling,
twisting, warping, knitting, weaving.

SpinSaVac[®] broken end collection—unit or central

SpinSaCreel

Traveling Room Cleaners and Floor Sweepers

—with vacuum lint removal at floor level

* * *

*Research, design, manufacture,
installation, service*

Parks-Cramer Company

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Traveling Cleaners since 1926

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454

SPRINGS COTTON MILLS

slasher order in textile

● LANCASTER, S. C.—

14 West Point 9-Cylinder slashers provide slashing capacity for 9,000 looms!

● FORT MILL, S. C.—

Four West Point 11-Cylinder giants are each slashing 1850 to 2050 pounds of warp per hour!

● KERSHAW, S. C.—

Three West Point 9-Cylinder slashers provide drying speeds of about 125-yards per minute.

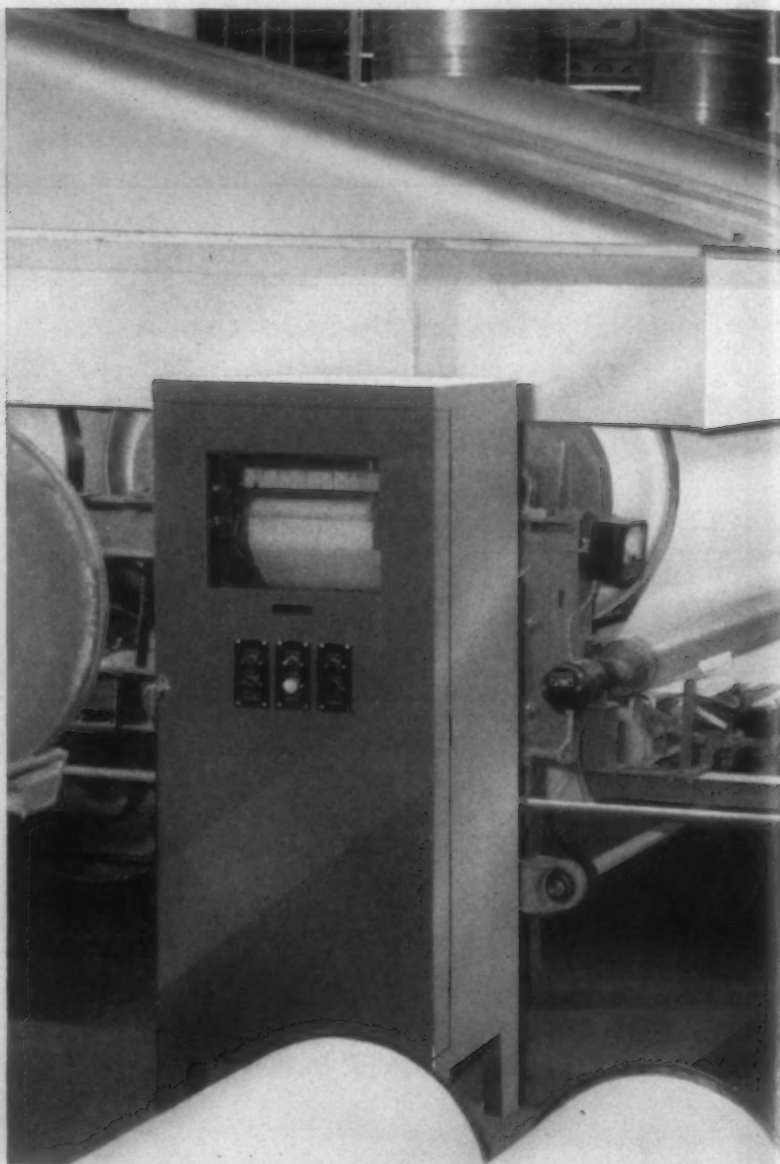
● SPRINGSTEEN, CHESTER, S. C.—

One West Point 9-Cylinder slasher replaced *two* 3-Cylinder slashers!

● GAYLE, CHESTER, S. C.—

Three West Point 9-Cylinder slashers complete this 100% West Point installation in all five Springs Cotton Mills.

*A production capacity
that could only be equalled
by 40 old-style slashers!*



West Point Slashers provide *higher* drying rates, *better* warps

Anticipating the addition of 1800 looms, Springs Cotton Mills looked at slashers with an eye toward increasing slasher room capacity. The solution was found in what became the world's largest slasher order. Twenty-five West Point Foundry Multi-Cylinder slashers replaced 32 old-style slashers and still pro-

vided the extra capacity required for those 1800 additional looms! In addition to increasing drying rates and maintaining high quality, these West Point slashers are extremely versatile, capable of handling cotton, spun or filament synthetics. Multi-motor drives mean smooth acceleration and deceleration, constant

places largest
history

*25 West Point Foundry
Multi-Cylinder Slashers now provide
more warp for 5 Springs mills*



and accurate control of yarn tension, fewer loom stops. Coupled with the higher capacity of West Point Foundry Multi-Cylinder slashers, they more than answer highest production and quality requirements. Whether yours is a complete slasher installation or modernization of present equipment, call West Point Foundry . . . specialists in slashers.

**WEST POINT
Foundry & Machine
Company**

WEST POINT, GEORGIA

C.P. Starches...Try 'em for Size



Here is a comparison of the viscosity of conventional starch (left) and Ten-O-Film. Note that at 100°F. Ten-O-Film pours from beaker, while conventional starch has congealed.

For slashing synthetics use **TEN-O-FILM®** starches

On blends of synthetic and other fibers, you'll get greatly improved operation with Ten-O-Film Starches.

Compatible with adjuncts generally used, Ten-O-Film Starches cook completely in 30 minutes, permit warp sizing and finishing at lower temperatures. Hot paste viscosities remain stable even under conditions of prolonged heating and circulation. Fabrics are more readily desized.

Using Ten-O-Film, you save on dyestuffs, too,

because lower sizing temperatures greatly reduce "bleeding", permit use of less expensive dyes. Also, the high-clarity size film produced with Ten-O-Film does not mask either dark or pastel shades.

For technical help in utilizing Ten-O-Film Starches, and engineering assistance, write to:

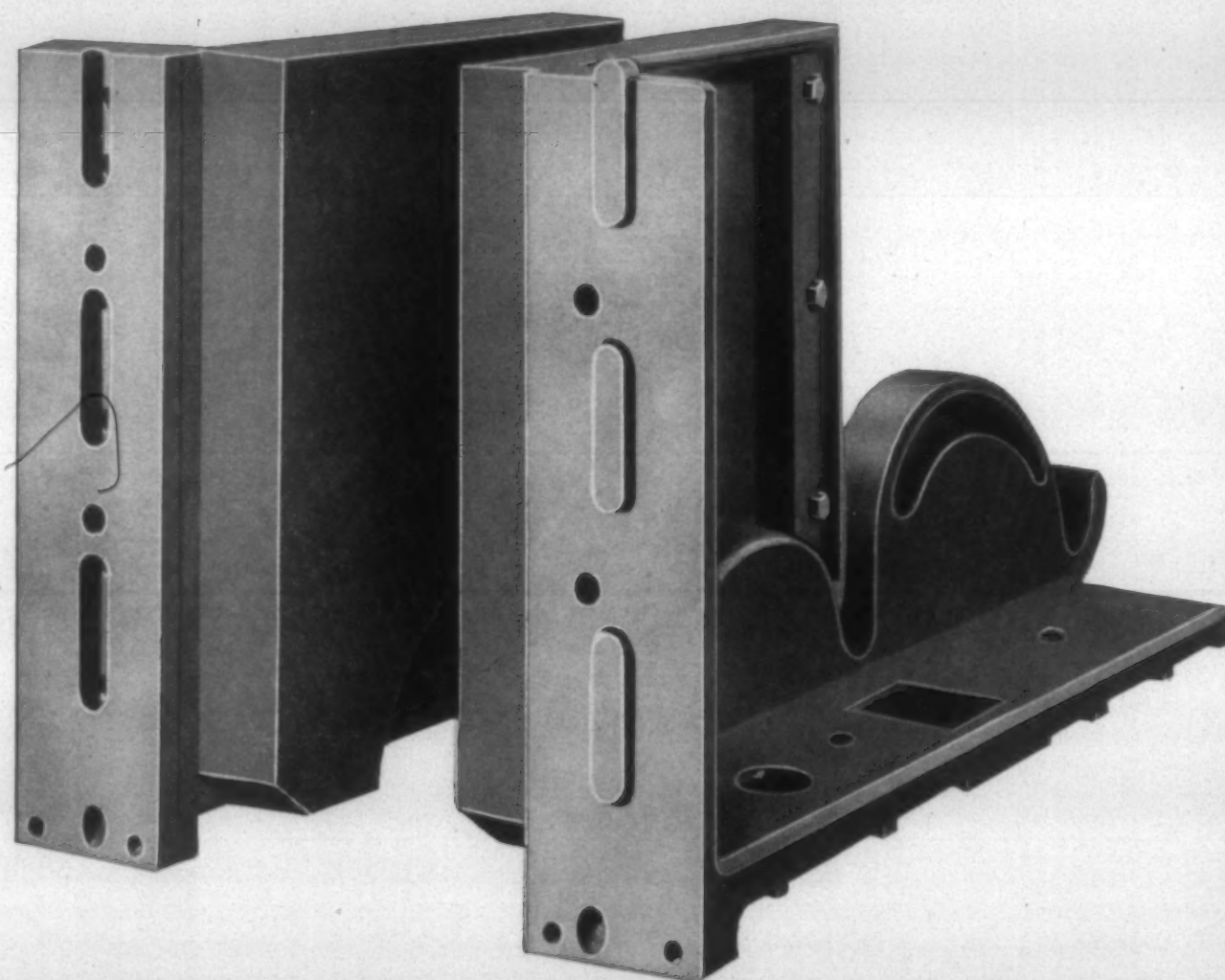
CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York 4, New York

Corn Products makes these famous products for the Textile Industry:

EAGLE® • FOXHEAD® • GLOBE® • HERCULES • TEN-O-FILM® • GLOBE® Dextrines and Gums

Need *New Pickers?*

... then, think of what you get in **ALDRICH PICKERS!**



To make a good lap, it is important to keep the calendar rolls parallel so that they make perfect contact from end to end.

Stick a straight bar in one of your calendar rolls and see how much you can wiggle it sideways. When the rolls do not make firm contact, the lap is placed too much in the center and not enough at the edges, which will be poor.

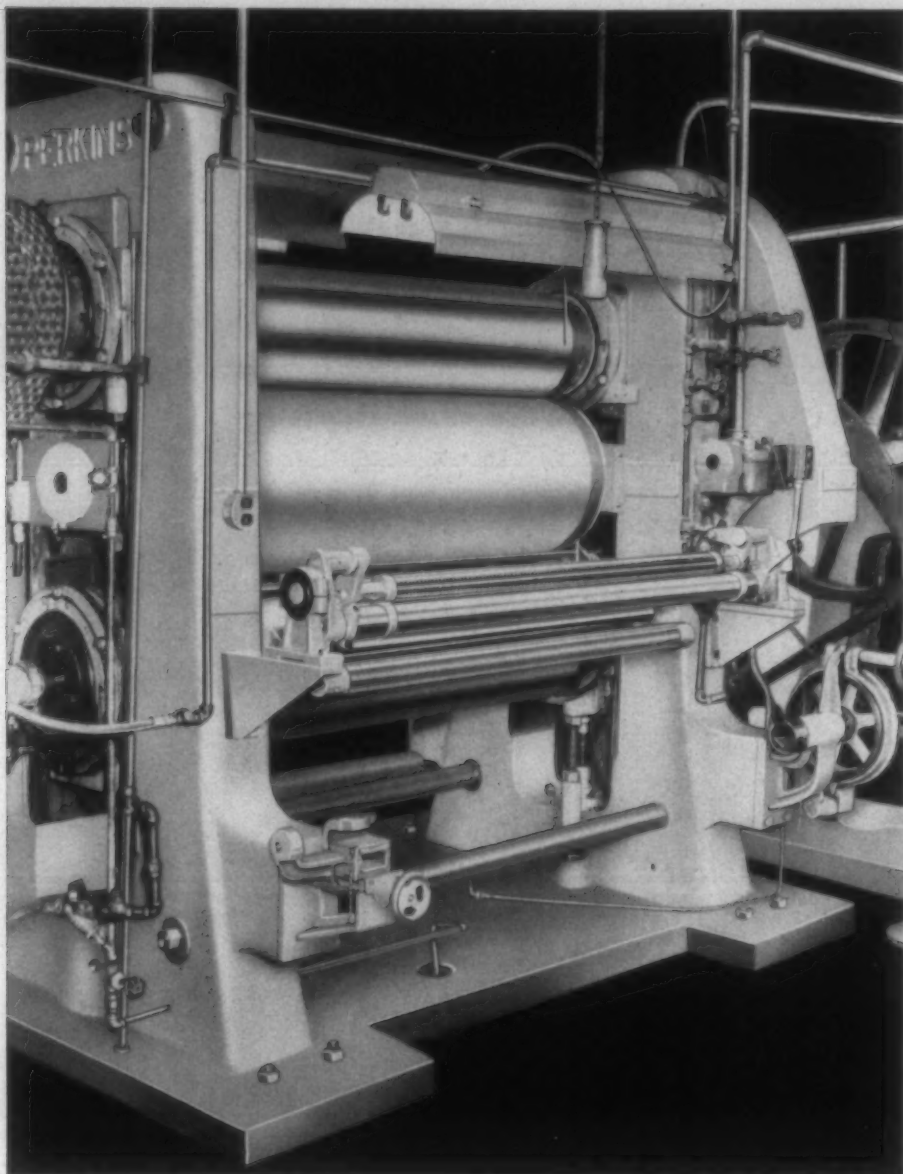
Note how the Aldrich lap cheeks are recessed for adjustable pins, which are held in place against the calendar roll bearings by set screws with lock nuts.

The Aldrich calendar roll bearings are mounted within very close tolerances and are held in place with the Aldrich pin and nut assembly. This makes the rolls run true and gives you a better lap.

**Aldrich Machine
Works**

Greenwood, South Carolina

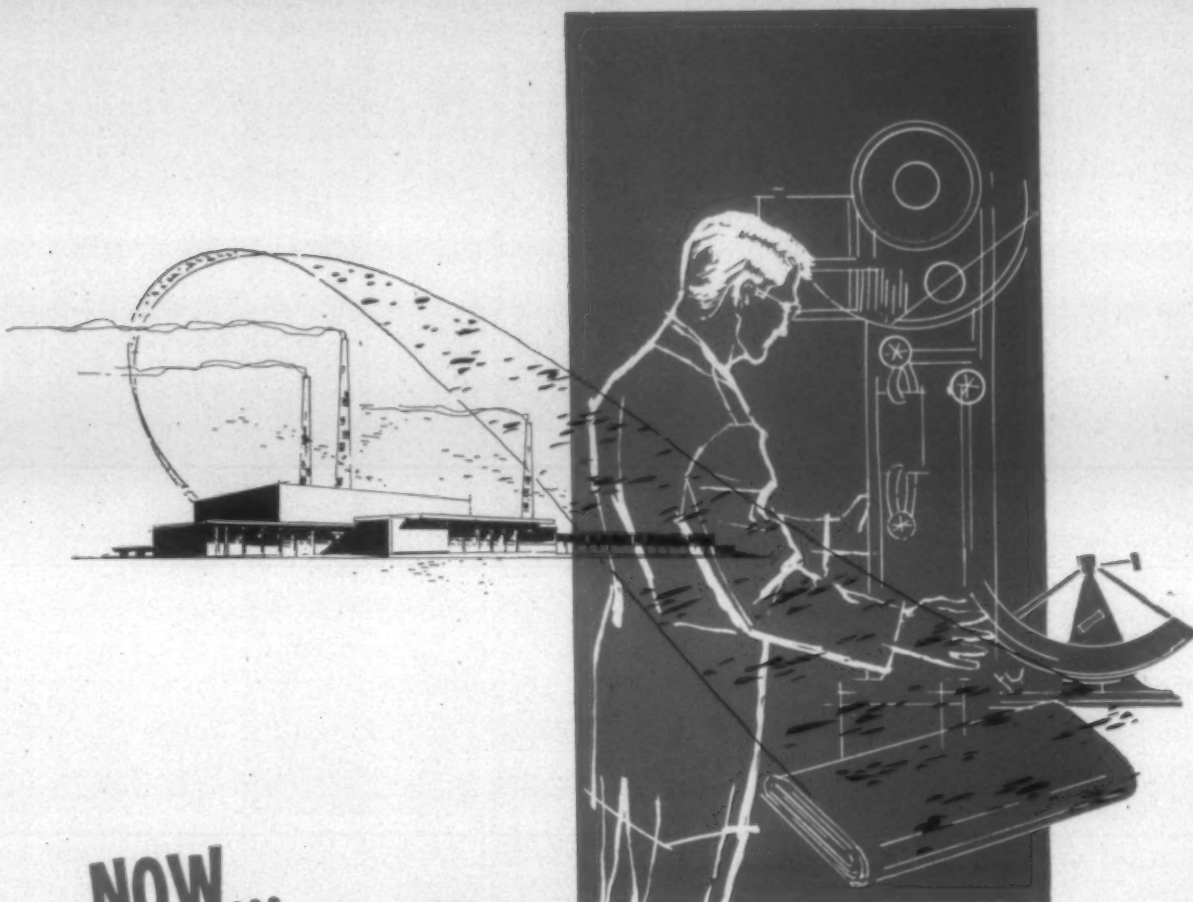
ANOTHER OUTSTANDING PERKINS TEXTILE CALENDER



Perkins Three-Roll Hydraulic Calender—100 tons gross operating pressure—two chilled iron rolls—one wool felt paper roll—anti-friction bearings throughout—friction brake let-off—three adjustable tension bars—and the famous Perkins mechanism for automatic detection of seams and slubs. A modern, high production calender.

B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc. • HOLYOKE, MASS.

Southern Sales Office • 1609 Liberty Life Bldg. • Charlotte • North Carolina



NOW...
 not only OUR products, but also our
 CUSTOMERS products are LABORATORY TESTED

The finishing plant without specific facilities for testing resin-treated fabrics can now maintain quality and be assured of meeting specifications.

Samples for all lots finished with our line of thermo-setting resins may be sent to our TEXTILE TESTING DIVISION. Complete test reports will be furnished promptly to the mill, together with suggestions for any necessary improvement in quality.

This is just another facet of our CUSTOMER SERVICE PROGRAM, available to all formulators of crease-resistant, "wash-wear", schreinered, embossed, and glazed finishes.

Send for samples of our resins together with mill-tested finishing formulae, and let us send you a sample report on your test runs.

HARTOSET E—A highly stable and efficient monomeric etherified urea resin, giving excellent stabilization and soft hand.

HARTOSET P—A stable polymeric etherified urea resin for stabilization with crisp hand.

HARTORESIN T—An acetylene-diurein resin for soft, stabilized finishes on rayon.

HARTORESIN S50—A stabilized, high-solids urea-formaldehyde syrup.

HARTOSET F60—A crisp, flame-retardant finish for nylon nets.



the Hart Products Corporation

1440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Works and Laboratories, Jersey City, N. J. Hart Products Company of Canada, Ltd., Guelph, Ontario

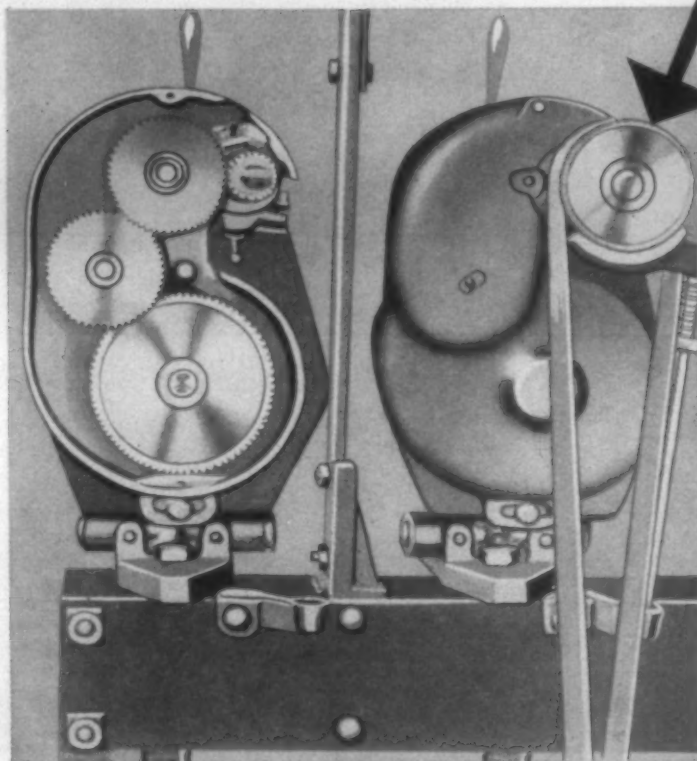
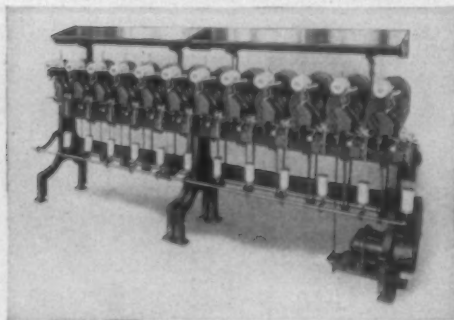
Less Slippage, More Poundage, Uniform R.P.M. With This 180° Belt Contact

Illustration also shows positive gear driven gainer attachment which controls the ratio between the revolutions of the spindle and the cam.

FACTS ABOUT FOSTER MODEL 75

- 1 HIGHEST PRODUCTION,** consistent with good quality. Spindle speeds up to 1500 r.p.m.
- 2 LOW OPERATING COST.** Machine quickly loaded, threaded and doffed. Lifting of convenient handle starts spindle. Durable, positive automatic stop motion.
- 3 LOW MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS.** Floor stands, frames, rails and supply board are made of steel. Spindles are ball bearing mounted. Belts are under tension only when spindles are running. Large diameter, wide angle cam reduces shock and vibration. Tension and pressure adjustments easily made.
- 4 HIGH QUALITY OUTPUT.** Slow starting device prevents stretching and breaking at start. Practically straight thread line (even with oiling attachment) prevents excessive tension build-up. Straight edge cone has slightly convex base to prevent "nipping" when knitting or warping. Foster Zenith Yarn Cleaner provides accurate inspection. Tension automatically compensated for changing yarn speed. Oiling attachment designed to provide uniform application of oil.

Bulletin A-95-A on request



Each spindle on the Foster Model 75 (for winding rayon, nylon, silk and other yarns) is driven by its own belt from a countershaft running the length of the machine. There is a quarter turn in each belt and a full 180° arc of contact is obtained. Result — less slippage which means increased production and uniform r.p.m. of all spindles.

This is only one of many reasons why the Foster Model 75 produces an ideal cone (straight edge or pineapple) at minimum cost for knitting or warping. Other contributing factors are listed herewith.

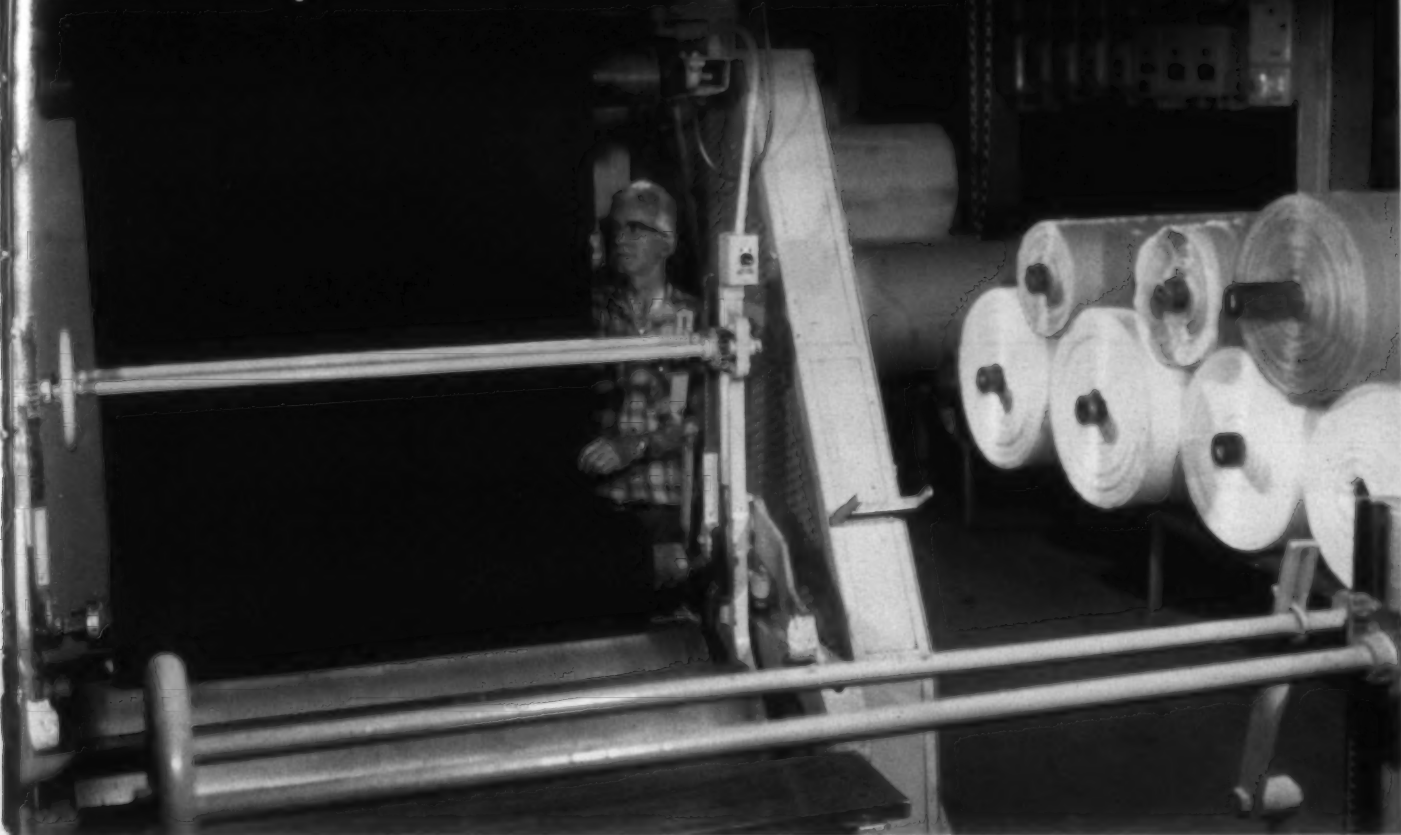
FOSTER MACHINE CO., WESTFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

Southern Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Canadian Representative: Ross Whitehead and Company Limited, 1475 Mountain St., Montreal, Que. and 100 Dixie Plaza, Port Credit, Ont.; European Representative: Muschamp Textile Machinery Limited, Keb Lane, Bardsley, Oldham, England.

FOSTER MODEL 75

FOR WINDING RAYON, NYLON AND
OTHER YARNS

new trend to blends of "Dacron*" and cotton gives Thermosol process new importance



Du Pont research shows that it gives heavy shades with "Latyl"* dyes at lower cost

As your finishing of blends of "Dacron" polyester fiber and cotton grows with the trend, you will want to consider the major advantages of the Thermosol process for continuous dyeing of these fabrics. The process uses standard equipment—a padder for applying Du Pont's "Latyl" dyes, a dryer and a standard resin curing oven.

Results at the Defiance Bleachery, Barrowsville, Mass., and new research by Du Pont show that this process, using "Latyl" dyes developed by Du Pont specifically for "Dacron," offers these superior results over batch dyeing or other methods:

- Fastness on the "Dacron" portion of the blend equal to that of vats on the cotton portion.
- No carriers needed, eliminating carrier cost and carrier spotting.

- Simultaneous heat setting and dyeing.
- No rope marking.
- Rapid processing—a continuous method with speeds up to 100 yards per minute.

Along with these advantages, this continuous process saves money because of the efficiency of the equipment, shorter processing time and lower color and chemical costs.

We will gladly send complete information. Write E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Dyes and Chemicals Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Better Things for Better Living . . . through Chemistry

Du Pont Dyes

MORE THAN 2½
MILLION SPINDLES
NOW EQUIPPED WITH
ROBERTS HIGH DRAFT

ROBERTS SPINNING NEWS

PUBLISHED BY
ROBERTS COMPANY
SANFORD,
NORTH CAROLINA

VOL. 12

SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

NO. 3

ALL THREE LINES IN TOP ROLL SUSPENSION USE BALL BEARINGS

The Roberts Ball Bearing Top Roll Suspension System uses double-row ball bearings in front, middle and back lines and incorporates many other important design advantages.

Cots have ½" hole diameter, revolve together making lap removal simpler, and are buffed on standard equipment, without attachments. Full length revolving clearers are used.

Front and back rolls are interchangeable making sequence buffing possible.

The double-row bearing raceways are ground directly into ½" shafts. Bearings are grease-packed for life and a 2-piece labyrinth seal protects them from lint entrance and from roll picker damage.

The system has controlled self-alignment. Conventional deadweighting or new spring weighting is optional.

An alternate arrangement also available employs a ball bearing top roll and special suspension on the front line only with Roberts Cap Bars and solid top rolls on middle and back top rolls.

Roberts also continues to offer its No-Oil Cap Bar and Saddle system for all three lines, now installed in more than 2½ million spindles.

SPINNING MODERNIZATION AT LOWEST COST

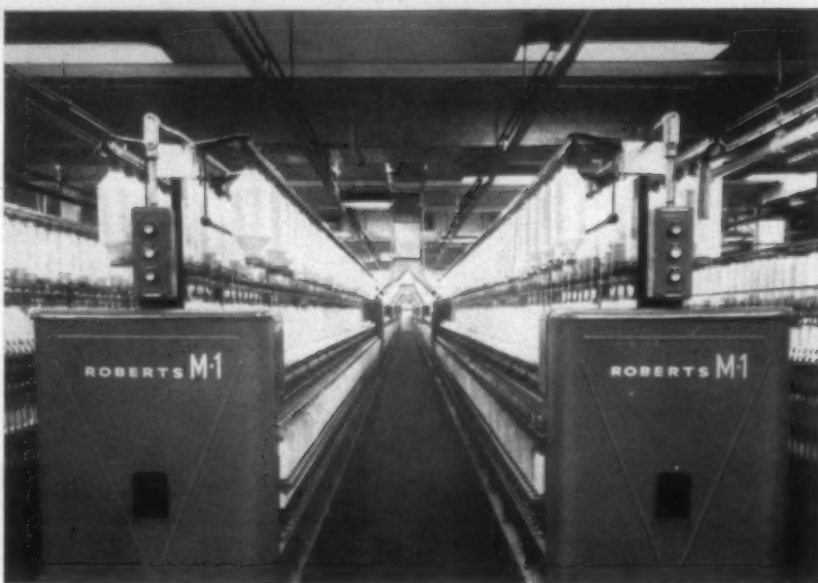
The cost-cutting, performance, and quality features of Roberts Spinning can be obtained through changeovers to the mills' existing spinning frames, or through rebuilt frames supplied by Roberts, as well as Roberts M-1 Spinning Frames.

Changeovers can include drafting systems, spindles, creels, suction cleaning, tape drive, gearing, or any combination of these to provide the maximum return for minimum expenditures.

Roberts Model 55-R Rebuilt Frames provide complete new spinning performance making use only of non-functional support members of older frames, thus affecting a substantial saving.

Roberts M-1 Spinning Frames are excitingly new from the ground up, with all-ball-bearing features. They are available in 39-inch, 36-inch, and the space-saving 25-inch widths.

ROBERTS SPINNING FRAMES SET TODAY'S STANDARD FOR PRODUCTION, YARN QUALITY AND INVESTMENT



Roberts Spinning is setting today's standard for comparison in high drafts, package sizes, roving bobbin sizes, front roll speeds, ends up, yarn break factor — and at the lowest investment cost per spindle.

The Roberts M-1 Spinning Frame is simple and straightforward, free from radical innovations or gadgets. Its design has already been tried and proven in many successful applications. It embodies all the ball bearing features most wanted in a modern frame, giving highest production and lowest maintenance.

Roberts Double-Apron Drafting produces highest break factors, best yarn evenness and lowest ends down in a range of drafts from 10 to 60, for yarn numbers from 2's to 100's, in cotton, synthetics with staples up to 3 inches long, or blends.

Large package flexibility is an important feature. One basic model of the Roberts M-1 Spinning Frame is adapted to run warp bobbins with lengths from 10 inches to 12 inches

as well as filling quills. Standard gauges from 3 inches to 4½ inches can be arranged to employ the maximum desirable ring size suitable for the yarn number and twist constant.

The frame chassis is of rugged construction. The working motions use ball bearings for every turning and oscillating motion where practical. The all-ball-bearing head design is outstanding in its simplicity and flexibility.

All gears in the head are hardened and have one pitch, one width, one bore and one keyway, making them completely interchangeable. Greased-for-life bearings are used in the head and all plain bearings and studs are eliminated. Draft and lay constants are adjusted simply over the complete range of yarn numbers.

Standard equipment includes Roberts Ball Bearing Spindles, Roberts built-in UnitVac Suction Cleaning. Roberts AeroCreels are available in every desired package size, single or double.

For the Textile Industry's Use

— NEW MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES —

Pacific Converter Coiler



Coiler mechanism for the Warner & Swasey Pacific Converter (Petty Machine Co.)

A new space-saving coiler mechanism for the Pacific Converter, featuring sealed bearing lubrication, has been announced by The Warner & Swasey Co. Requiring approximately 3 ft. less floor area than previous models, the new coiler utilizes permanently lubricated bearings at all major wear points, including the coiler rotor, reportedly making possible long, maintenance-free operation. In addition, simplified mechanical design reduces the unit's over-all service requirements and holds necessary operating adjustments to an absolute minimum.

The coiler rotor is belt driven in the new assembly, with a combination of fiber and cast iron gears transmitting power to the calender rolls. Change gears of 1-tooth increments and 2 adjustable sheaves provide an infinite range of take-up speeds from the crimper box. Because the coiler design is of the pusher type, the unit is practically self-threading. The combination of sealed bearings and belt drive rotor also minimizes the danger of stock contamination, according to the company, and makes the coiler simple to maintain and clean.

(Request Item No. H-1)

Solvay Bleaching Process

A new process of bleaching cotton, called the activated hydrogen peroxide process, has been introduced by the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. The company feels that this development provides marked improvement in several important qualities in cotton yarn or cloth and, at the same time, substantially reduces bleaching costs. The improved qualities claimed for it are higher brightness, brightness retention, purity, absorbency, dyeability

and reduced ash and metals content without harm to yarn or cloth. Deposition of silica and certain other harmful metals on the cotton and equipment is markedly reduced. Moderately hard water can be used for washing with no reduction of absorbency, which often occurs in normal peroxide bleaching.

The distinctive step in the new Solvay bleaching process is pre-bleaching with specially prepared hypochlorite after caustic purification followed, without washing, by bleaching for a shorter period with substantially reduced quantities of hydrogen peroxide and associated chemicals. The process is now in successful, full-scale commercial operation following extensive laboratory and pilot plant testing. The company has filed patent application but plans to offer the process to the industry on a royalty-free basis.

(Request Item No. H-2)

J-Box Improvement

The Cook Machine Co., Nashua, N. H., has recently introduced important new features which greatly improve the operation of J-boxes for continuous bleaching. A material improvement in the quality of the cloth processed is also said to be achieved by the new design. A change has been made in the delivery end of the J-box which allows the dense mass of cloth to loosen and permits it to be withdrawn freely and without rub marks and distortion. Another new feature is a loading gate which prevents cloth damages due to tangling when initially loading the J-box. These features are applicable to either Becco or Du Pont type J-boxes.

(Request Item No. H-3)

Geigy Dyestuffs

Two shades of black have been added to its fast-drawing, premetallized Irgalan series, according to an announcement from Geigy Dyestuffs, Division of Geigy Chemical Corp. They are Irgalan Black RBL, a reddish type which goes considerably redder in artificial light, and GBL which has a greenish cast. Irgalan Black GBL holds its shade in artificial light. Both new dyestuffs are recommended for wool in all stages of manufacture from raw stock to woven fabric, spun or filament nylon and raw silk. The two materials can be blended to yield a wide variety of shades in the grey-black range (with varying cast under artificial light). They are particularly recommended for Vigoureux printing.

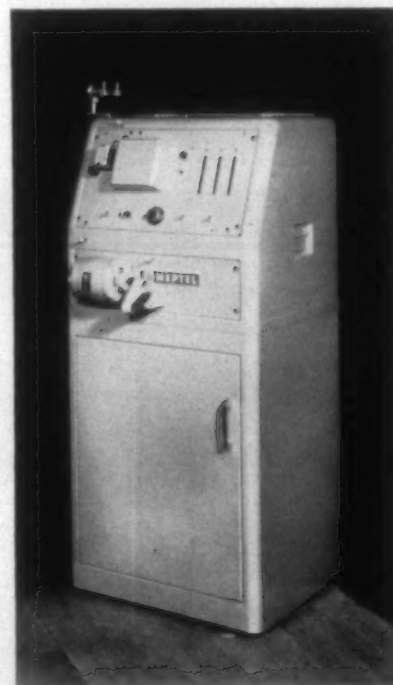
One of the advantages of the new dyestuffs is excellent solubility which make them ideal for pressure and short liquor ratio applications. High ratio of light fastness (7-8) in sunlight and Fade-O-Meter

for both wool and nylon are also claimed for these products. They also have maximum fastness properties in other areas such as shade change and bleeding in domestic washing at 100° F.; decatizing; acid perspiration; alkaline perspiration; dry and wet cleaning; hot dry pressing; sea water and chlorination.

The two blacks, because of the much shorter application time required over strong acid or chrome colors, provide for lower labor, machine time and steam costs. This same fast-drawing property results in higher fabric quality because the material spends less time in the boiling dye bath and consequently is less subject to deterioration.

(Request Item No. H-4)

Yarn Nep Counter



A new and improved design of the Neptel electronic instrument for measuring and counting yarn neps and imperfections (The Sheffield Corp.)

A new and improved design of the Neptel electronic instrument which automatically measures and counts yarn neps and imperfections to control textile quality more uniformly is in production by the Sheffield Corp., developer and producer of scientific gaging and measurement equipment. The instrument automatically inspects and indicates the number of neps and imperfections in 50 yds. of yarn in 30 sec.

The yarn undergoing test passes automatically through a high-intensity, ribbon-

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

shaped beam of light. Abrupt variations in the yarn cause comparable variations in the amount of light falling onto a photocell. The photocell converts these changes into electrical signals that pass through electronic circuits that operate counters whenever the light beam notes an imperfection. The number of imperfections in each 50-yd. sample of yarn are counted and recorded at the upper right of the instrument. New automatic controls perform inspection and counting operations at speeds far greater than could previously be accomplished by visual inspections and a skilled operator is not required to operate the instrument. (Request Item No. H-5)

Moisture Analyzer

The Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp. has announced the new NMR high-speed moisture analyzer (Model 104) to make quantitative determinations of moisture content in cotton. It carries out this analysis in from 30 seconds to 4 minutes.

Operating on the principle of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), the Model 104 is both a research and production instrument. It is not only fast but also highly stable and accurate. Once calibrated, it can be operated by an unskilled technician. Samples analyzed by this method are not altered in anyway but are available for

further tests or return to stock. Moreover, the large sample size (40 c.c.) insures that it will be truly representative.

(Request Item No. H-6)

Concrete Floor Sealer

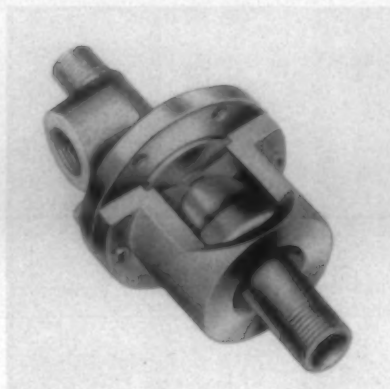
A new liquid chemical, called Treet Creet, has been announced by Magee Chemical Co. which may solve all of the problems often found in the proper curing of new concrete floors and in the sealing and maintenance of old concrete floors. All this may be done with a single coat application at a material cost of less than 1.5 cents per sq. ft. The product penetrates concrete to a depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ " depending upon porosity and seals the floor. The concrete must be worn off to this depth before treatment is again needed.

When applied to new concrete, as soon as it is dry enough to support the weight of a man, Treet Creet is said to seal the surface and dry in 6 to 8 hours. The floor may then be used for traffic. It eliminates the need for wetting-down during curing and extends curing time from the usual 6 to 10 days up to 90 days to give a perfectly structured floor. When applied to old concrete floors, Treet Creet dries in 20 to 60 minutes and seals the floor to prevent penetration of oil, paint, dirt and other matter. Treet Creet may be painted over if desired. It is colorless when dry and resistant to all normal oils, spirits, acids, alkalis, and related liquids encountered in

industrial uses. Treet Creet is also said to be effective as a seal for floors which are below ground level. It retards moisture travel, allowing only about 2% of the water below floor to penetrate.

(Request Item No. H-7)

Freeze-Proof Rotary Joint



The Phillips Exacto rotary joint (Phillips Sales Co.)

The Phillips Exacto is a new rotary joint with patented design which is said to have proved itself in use in the textile industry. The rotary joint is reported to give unusually long service on such equipment as can dryers, palmers, calender rolls, embossers, slashers, etc. The unit is guaranteed by the manufacturer to eliminate seizing or freezing on the roll. It operates efficiently at steam pressure up to 250 p.s.i., with temperatures up to 500 degrees F. and speeds up to 1,000 r.p.m. Other features built into the joint are flexible shaft alignment for easy installation, packless and self-lubricating bearing surfaces with a new low minimum turning torque. The internal pressure relief design also allows the sealing members to function independently of the operating load. Simplicity of construction is said to allow for quick change repairs on the job. A complete range of sizes is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ " through $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in both the TF and S types.

(Request Item No. H-8)

Napper Roller Grinder

Stellamcor Inc. has been appointed agents for Maganatex, Karlsruhe-Germany, builders of the Rasma patented napping roller grinding machine. The advantage of this machine is said to be that the individual rollers of the napper do not have to be taken out for grinding. The portable grinder thus affords considerable savings in time and labor.

Side grinding may be done at the proper angle as well as surface grinding and polishing using the new equipment. The traverse motion has automatic steering and a device for manual steering. The central head is heavily supported on a seamless drawn and precision turned steel tube. All guiding points and fast running shafts are provided with ball bearings. The new machine can also be used, with special attachments, for grinding other rollers covered with card

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Trade Name

Spinning Aprons

These fine aprons are made by the well known Peerless process — by craftsmen with long experience. Compare the following qualities with those of the aprons you are now using.

Finest Leather Prestretched top-grain calfskin

Precision Cut . . . on the latest and most accurate equipment.
Thickness controlled to tolerances of less than 3/1000 inch.

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Send us your specifications and we will be glad to send you samples and prices.

Baker Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Textile Specialties and Materials Handling Equipment
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clothing as well as napping rolls which have been taken off of the napper.

(Request Item No. H-9)

Electric Fork Lift Truck

A 10,000-lb. capacity, battery powered fork truck, the EUT-100, has been added to the line produced by the Industrial Truck Division of Clark Equipment Co. Operational characteristics include a turning radius of 88", minimum aisle for right angle stacking of 105" plus load length, and travel speed of 5.3 m.p.h. loaded. A dual hydraulic pump gives positive control of upright tilt and permits lift speeds of 23 f.p.m.

A forward-reserve selector lever on the steering column controls direction and automatically puts the machine into first point of power. Fast, smooth acceleration through second, third and fourth speeds is attained through a foot accelerator operating a master control switch. The heavy duty 36 volt drive motor is fully enclosed for dirt protection. The steer axle pivots to provide constant 4-wheel contact with the ground, thus preventing loss of traction. Power steering is standard.

Three braking systems provide a wide margin of safety; in addition to regular hydraulic brakes, a "dead man" brake on the motor drive shaft sets automatically when the driver leaves his seat. Braking is also accomplished by reversing the direction of travel. Dimensions include length, less forks, of 97", width of 51" and weight, less battery, of 14,390-lbs.

(Request Item No. H-10)

Tension Strapper

The new Model WN-114 air-powered Stretcher, now available for immediate delivery by the Signode Steel Strapping Co., easily tensions 1 1/4" heavy duty steel strapping. This sturdy, compact, lightweight tool lets air power do the hard work of tensioning strapping on crates, skids, coil stock and freight car bracing. It speeds strapping operations by doing away with slow tensioning by hand.

The stretcher quickly provides up to 3,900 lbs. of pre-determined tension and virtually eliminates operator fatigue which sometimes causes improper strapping. The air pressure may easily be set to give just the right amount of tension for any strapping operation. Special features of the tool include a handy cutter attachment that quickly cuts off excess steel strapping and a rolling gripper that makes it easy to disengage the strapping.

(Request Item No. H-11)

Acrylic Dyestuff Series

A new series of fast basic dyestuffs for Orlon and other Acrylic fibers has been inaugurated by Geigy Dyestuffs, Division of Geigy Chemical Corp. The first member of this series to be offered is called Maxilon* Blue GLA, which produces deep blues on Orlon with outstanding fastness to light (rating of 7-8). Rating 7, accord-

OUTPERFORMS — OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS COMBINED!

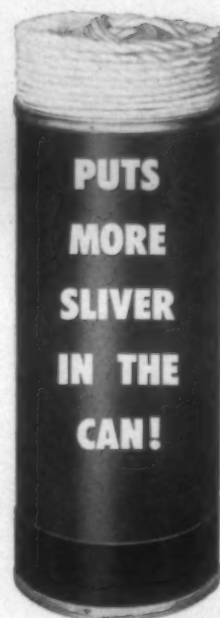


**BOTH HEAD
AND BASE
SWIVEL
FOR
ADJUSTMENT**

**SAVES
LABOR**

**EASIER
TO
INSTALL**

**TAKES
LESS
FLOOR
SPACE**



MCDONOUGH UNIVERSAL CARD COILER

(Patents Pending)

This coiler is its own best salesman. It outsells all the rest put together because it out performs all others. It saves labor by putting more sliver in the can. Its quality construction, including sealed ball-bearings, hardened steel gears, etc., means extra years of dependable service. Ask for free folder with complete specifications.

Let this coiler prove its worth to you in your mill. Have one installed on a

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Gears, Cams and Chain Drives

for all
makes
and
models



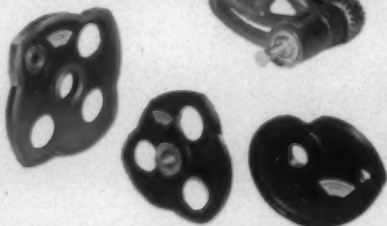
**Picker Drop
Shaft and
Calender
Gears**

**Coiler
Gears**



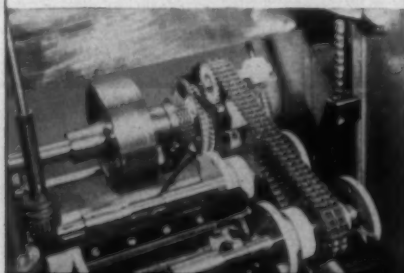
**Roving
Top Cone
and Skip
Gears**

**Lifter Rack
and Gear
Assembly**



CAMS for constant ring rail speed and uniform bobbins — lock each layer of yarn and prevent sloughing.

**Precision Patented Compound
Drive and Bearing Units**



Precision Gear & Machine Co.
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ing to the manufacturer in even very light shades, the color Maxilon Blue GLA, is faster to light than any blue yet offered for the coloring of Orlon. Maxilon Blue GLA also gives maximum or near maximum fastness on all fibers for which its use is recommended, to washing, perspiration, fulling, wet cleaning, sea water, water bleeding, carbonizing and dry cleaning.

Along with the Maxilon series the company has developed a new dyeing procedure which it is stated will produce extremely level, reproducible shades and minimize greatly the amount of re-dyes necessary. Due to the varying affinity of Dynel, Acrilan, Verel and Darlan, the fibers for which the new series is recommended, the new dyeing method must be altered according to the specific fiber being dyed. The new method can also be used with the older basic colors as well as with the special basic type by manufacturers other than Geigy. (Request Item No. H-12)

Magnifying Shields

A new line of magnifying shields has been announced by Industrial Products Co. The unit is supplied in a bench model, a hand model and with desk and table mounting brackets. They are equipped with fluorescent, shadow-free light. The lens is 5" in diameter which allows for a broad field of vision. The unit is ideal for operations where small parts are handled or assembled. (Request Item No. H-13)

Time Delay Switch

Delay ranges from 5 to 20 seconds up to 1 to 5 minutes are available in the Betts & Betts Corp. line of time delay switches. Generally used in conjunction with magnetic relays, the switches operate thermally. The delay can be set at any point within the limits of the timing range by means of an adjustment screw that varies the contact gap.

Two types of switch are included in the line. One type provides immediate recycling; the other does not. The principle difference between the two is that the immediate recycling type has 2 sets of contacts, one normally open and one normally closed. The other type has only 1 set of contacts, either normally open or normally closed. Both types can be supplied with contacts rated 1 or 2 amps at 115 volts a.c. The switches can be had in versions with temperature compensation for applications where an accurate delay is required over widely varying ambient conditions. (Request Item No. H-14)

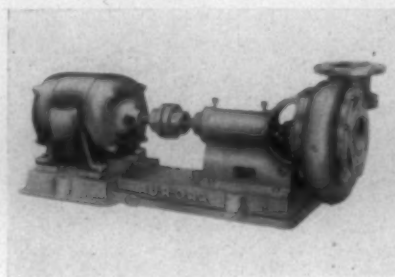
Latex Plasticizer

The new Latex Plasticizer A-12, an anionic emulsion developed as a modifier and extender for both curing and non-curing latex systems, has been introduced by Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp. The material is compatible with natural, neoprene, styrene-butadiene, styrene-acrylonitrile and

acrylic latices. It exhibits good softening and plasticizing properties and displays good aging characteristics and excellent resistance to water and alkalis. The material is recommended for use in back sizing of decorative fabrics and carpeting, back filling of bagging and in resin plasticizing.

(Request Item No. H-15)

Non-Clog Pumps



Type KGG Aurora horizontal Mono-Vane non-clog pump (Aurora Pump Division, The New York Air Brake Co.)

A series of horizontal and vertical non-clog pumps with the new Mono-Vane single-passage impellers has been introduced by the Aurora Pump Division, The New York Air Brake Co. The new impeller is said to be unique in that it may be trimmed to various diameters, at the factory or by the user, to meet the requirements of other heads and capacities because of dynamic and hydraulic impeller balance. This balance is retained without the need for a separate counterbalance. The pumps have a range of sizes from 3" to 5", inclusive, suction and discharge diameters.

The pumps are designed for use in handling heavy settleable solids, effluent and other wastes. For handling long stringy solids, the pumps are said to be unsurpassed. The operation of the equipment is smooth and quiet. Discharge may be turned to various positions. Casings are provided with clean-out opening. The detachable suction and packing covers provide ready access to impeller area.

(Request Item No. H-16)

Printing Emulsion

Metro-Atlantic Inc. has announced a new printing emulsion, known as Vatclear Concentrate, which has proven stable under all production conditions. The product has been in use at a printing installation for over a year and more than two million yards of cloth have been successfully printed with it.

Complete control of vat printing is reported to be possible through every stage of processing from mixing the color and printing to the finished fabric. The product has demonstrated complete stability to electrolytes and has reduced or eliminated losses in production time due to interruptions which were normal with the use of conventional starch, paste or gums. Important savings have been made in this category and other savings in the use of the actual vat dyestuffs are reported to be considerable.

The new emulsion has unlimited stability

through products from

HOECHST AG

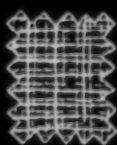


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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

to storage, does not break-down during use and will accept electrolytes commonly found in dyestuffs, alkalies and reducing agents. The product can stand for long periods of time without forming a crust and may be used over again. It contains no resins. The Vatclear printing emulsion can be prepared cold in minutes and requires absolutely no cooking.

(Request Item No. H-17)

Colored Aluminum Staple

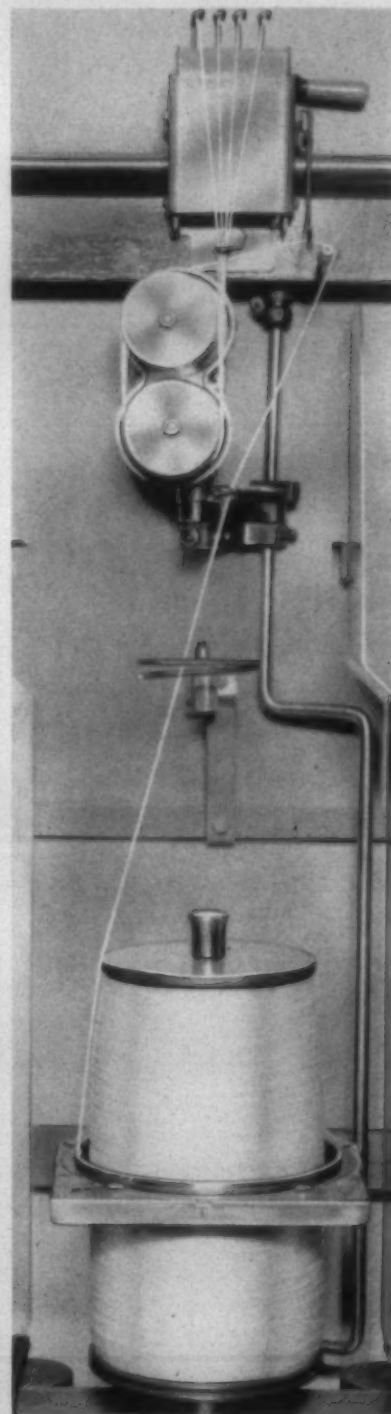
A new line of 12 special colors of staple fiber aluminum yarn has been announced

by Reynolds Metals Co. The line represents a new range of brilliant effects for use by textile designers and manufacturers. The colors, available in both the Mylar and acetate butyrate continuous filament yarns and foil-mylar staple which the company introduced earlier this year, are mimosa yellow, blush pink, red red, Aztec orange, amethyst, sapphire blue, baby blue, Azore blue, emerald green, reseda green, leaf green and ebony.

In addition to these special colors, the company offers a line of standard colors including light gold, burnished copper, yellow gold, antique gold, tawny gold and silver. The new yarns are distinguished by fineness, permanent crimp and ability to

blend with cotton, wool and synthetics in any proportion. (Request Item No. H-18)

Lab Model Doubler-Twister



Close-up of 5-lb. package on new Fletcher Master Duplex Double-Twister (The Fletcher Works)

To meet the growing demand for the new Fletcher Master Duplex Doubler-Twister with a five-pound package capacity, which was shown for the first time at the recent Knitting Arts Exhibition in Atlantic City, The Fletcher Works' textile division announced it is producing in volume a new

NON-FLUID OIL

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

FOR GREATER PRODUCTION OF TOP-GRADE YARN

Seven out of ten mills today use NON-FLUID OIL for the lubrication of top rolls, bottom roll stands and saddles of long draft frames. They get greater production of cleaner, more even yarn at lower lubricant cost with this drip-less, spatter-less, full-time lubricant.

There are other savings too. NON-FLUID OIL lubricates until entirely used up. Thus it lasts longer and need not be applied as frequently as other lubricants . . . giving economies on both lubricant and application costs.

Write for Bulletin T-13 and your free sample of this proven spinning frame lubricant.

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NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

22-spindle laboratory model for immediate delivery so that yarn and textile mills can evaluate the new full-size model before delivery is made.

The regular new model of the Master Duplex Doubler-Twister, with 72-spindles, is currently in high-speed production but the company is operating with a 6-months' backlog. The company can make immediate delivery of the 22-spindle laboratory models so that a mill can begin operations on a small scale. The laboratory model does exactly the same job as the 72-spindle size, but with less capacity.

(Request Item No. H-19)

Kidde Fire Extinguishers

Two new pressurized dry chemical portable fire extinguishers have been announced by Walter Kidde & Co. Inc. The streamlined models come in 20 and 30-lb. capacities. According to the manufacturer, their designs stress simplified, self-evident operation for anyone picking up a unit in a fire emergency. Simply aim the discharge horn at the fire and pull the trigger. Immediately a cloud of fire killing dry chemical envelops the blaze. There is no trigger locking pin to remove, no valve to turn, no inverting and no bumping. The units are center balanced, making them easier to carry. A rugged pressure gauge is recessed in the handle for added protection and to tell at a glance if the unit is charged and ready for action. Special baffle nozzles reduce discharge velocity without reducing range. (Request Item No. H-20)

Magnetic Contactors

All General Electric Size 0 and 1 magnetic contactors and motor starters in across-the-line, non-reversing, combination and reversing forms meet the new N.E.M.A. standards for motor starters, according to an announcement by the company. Size 0 starters are now rated up to 5-h.p. at 440/600 volts and Size 1 starters are rated for 10-h.p. at 440/600 volts. Lower cost and smaller size are two advantages that can be obtained from the re-ratings. A Size 1 starter can now be used on some applications that formerly required a Size 2. In many cases, a Size 0 unit can now be used instead of a Size 1.

(Request Item No. H-21)

Chromyl Chloride Process

A patent covering a new process for production of chromyl chloride has been obtained by Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. Developed by the mutual chromium chemical research specialists of the company's Solvay Division, the process features use of the end product as the reaction medium. In practice the reactor is charged with chromyl chloride set aside from a prior run.

Commercial development of chromyl chloride has been making steady progress. Since the first announcement of chromyl chloride as a pilot plant product in 1955, the price has been reduced to about one-third of that at which it was first offered. Chromyl chlo-

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Prove "Coordinated Production" Pays

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Figures from mill after mill prove the new D&F 84" Card can double or triple your production.

**D&F
Model L
84"
WOOLEN
CARD**



Time-study, production records offered by a score of Textile Mills, operating with the D&F "Coordinated Production" plan, now substantiate Davis & Furber claims of outstanding production, yield and quality from the NEW D&F 84" Woolen Card.

Figures from all of these mills indicate that you too can get *two, three or even more* times production per Card in your own mill from the new D&F "84." These results come from the following D&F design improvements:

- a) increased effective carding area.
- b) easy infinite adjustment of roll speeds, gauge settings and draft control.
- c) Greater percentage of adjustments with no shutdown.
- d) convenience and ease of adjustment promote maximum use to any desired balance of efficiency and quality.
- e) higher yield by waste reduction.
- f) Card Clothing custom designed to fit specific needs.

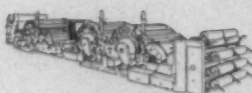
Production figures and design improvements are incorporated in a table and illustrated in a brand new **D&F NEWS QUICK REVIEW**, just off the press. It outlines the complete story in simple visual forms as shown above.

Send for your copy now. This complete picture of practical wool carding can be readily adapted to fit *your* production through the long established Davis & Furber "Coordinated Production" plan.

Call or write us now at North Andover or Charlotte.

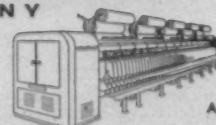
1932 — "Our 125th Year" — 1957
SERVICE TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

DAVIS & FURBER
MACHINE COMPANY



TEXTILE MACHINERY DESIGNERS
AND MANUFACTURERS

North Andover, Mass.
Charlotte, North Carolina



AD 12-4

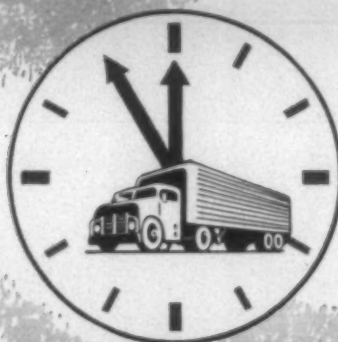
CARDS • SPINNING FRAMES • PREPARATORY MACHINERY • WARP DRESSING MACHINERY • FINISHING MACHINERY
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As miners of Sulfur Bearing Ores, we are now producing another Basic Sulfur Textile Chemical, TC HYDRO for the Southern Textile Industry.

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Our location in the heart of the Southern textile industry permits us to render overnight truckload service to most Southern textile plants. Small lot shipments are available from centrally located warehouses.



DEPENDABLE SUPPLY

Long a trusted source of Sulfuric Acid, Sulfur Dioxide, Organic Sulfonates and other textile chemicals, we are utilizing our know-how and basic position in Sulfur Chemistry to produce another quality product for the textile industry.



HIGHEST QUALITY

TC HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform size and structure. It is dust-free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.



Phone, wire or write for literature and test samples if desired.

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617-629 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

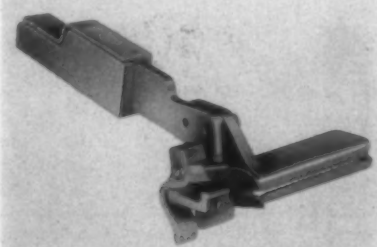
FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

ride is now being shipped in ton lots. In addition to its potential usefulness in carrying out homogeneous organic oxidations and chlorinations, chromyl chloride has found use in the manufacture of co-ordination compounds of trivalent chromium. Many of these compounds have unique surface-modifying properties imparting water and oil-repellancy to textiles.

In spite of its reactivity, chromyl chloride is readily handled and stored. The high purity of the material produced by the new process imparts complete stability and non-corrosiveness to most metals, as long as light and moisture are excluded. It is currently shipped in I.C.C. approved 85 and 200-lb. stainless steel drums, and has a purity of over 98%.

(Request Item No. H-22)

Loom Temple



The new Draper No. 524 temple (Draper Corp.)

The new Draper #524 Temple, currently available for X and X-2 model looms, features a scissors-type thread cutter mounted on a torsional rubber bearing. This thread cutter requires no lubrication and can be adjusted to cut filling ends short after transfer. Its simplified construction greatly reduces wear. The #524 eliminates thread cutter spring, the conventional thread cutter, and top end.

(Request Item No. H-23)

Dacron Whitener

Ciba Co. Inc., manufacturer and distributor of dyes and textile chemical specialties, has recently announced the introduction of a new type of fluorescent brightener under the name, Uvitex ER Conc. Primarily interesting for its brilliant white effects on Dacron, the new addition to the company's Uvitex series also yields excellent results on acetate, Arnel, cotton, nylon and rayon. The two features of greatest importance concerning Uvitex ER Conc. are: (1) its high effectiveness on polyester fibers and (2) its extremely good light fastness on these fibers as compared with light fastness of other brighteners on any fiber.

Uvitex ER Conc. represents a distinct advancement in the optical brightening of textile fibers. An outstanding white of unusual fastness to light and washing is produced on Dacron and very good whites are obtained on a number of other fibers. This

resistance to daylight exposure and the product's wet fastness on Dacron are said to be far above the fastness standards by which brighteners are ordinarily judged. The product is not recommended for Orlon, silk or wool.

Application of Uvitex ER Conc. can be made from long liquors by exhaustion or from an aqueous dispersion by padding. The goods are treated at the boil, or in some cases, as in padding, the goods are dried at temperatures up to 250° F. to obtain best results. Such temperatures are of course limited by the nature of the fiber.

(Request Item No. H-24)

Non-Slip Coating

An improved non-slip coating, made by Walton-March, can now be rolled on quickly and easily to eliminate costly ac-

cidents and painful injuries caused by slippery footing. The product is NSC, a highly developed chemical compound, capable of being sprayed or brushed, as well as rolled, on slip hazard areas. There is, reportedly, no need for troweling or special preparation.

With the use of an ordinary roller, the new NSC can be applied with greater coverage per gallon than heretofore possible.

The product is compounded of durable plastic resins and polymerized oils with indestructible aluminum oxide granules in constant suspension. These granules and their millions of powerful gripping surfaces give traction even under oil or grease. It is reported by the manufacturer to be fire retardant, having resisted temperatures up to 2,000° F. without flaming. The waterproof coating cleans like new with ordinary soaps, powders or detergents. It is available

in light gray, dark gray, red and green in one-gallon cans. (Request Item No. H-25)

Soap, Softener, Surface Agent

The Richmond Oil, Soap & Chemical Co. has recently introduced a special liquid soap with solvent properties, a non-ionic surface active agent and a cationic softener designed to give a soft finish to wools. Ban Scour is the name of the special liquid soap with solvent properties designed primarily for the cold or prescour of Ban-Lon and other textured yarns. It does an exceedingly efficient job in the removal of coning oil and dirt, giving a whiter fabric with improved bulking characteristics. It may also be used in the final scouring and dyeing operation, according to company reports.

(Request Item No. H-26)

For the Mill Bookshelf

Dust Control

A completely new product bulletin describing the Type W Roto-Clone, a dynamic precipitator, has been released by American Air Filter Co. Inc. The new 16-page bulletin discusses the operation of the dust collector in detail. The bulletin explains the equipment's distinguishing feature, the addition of a water spray to the basic principle of dynamic precipitation. The spray maintains a flowing film of water on collecting surfaces which lowers the water requirements to a minimum; traps even the lightest and finest dust particles; and delivers collected dust in slurry form for easy disposal.

Other features of the new bulletin are wiring diagrams, 23 performance tables, exploded view of the shaft assembly, engineering data, pipe resistance chart, erection diagrams, drawings showing venting of secondary air, tables for normal water supply rates, shipping and operating weights, dimensions for sludge settling tanks and humidifying efficiency graphs. According to the new bulletin the Type W Roto-Clone provides everything needed, except dust connections, in one complete, shop-assembled package—high efficiency dust collector, exhaustor, motor, and drive. It is available in 12 sizes ranging from 1,000 to 50,000 c.f.m.

(Request Item No. H-27)

Extending Cooling Tower Life

The Milton Roy Co. has released a new application engineering Data Sheet, D-57-1. This 4-page data sheet describes several methods of combating corrosion and delignification in cooling towers, using controlled volume pumps to meter precise quantities of chemicals to cooling water. This data sheet features complete details and drawings explaining continuous pH control us-

ing Mersemetric® pumps, acid metered in proportion to flow rate, chemical feed with automatic level control and other low-cost cooling tower water treating systems.

(Request Item No. H-28)

Equipment Catalog

A completely new 16-page catalog of office and factory equipment has been issued by General Industrial Co. This catalog lists only a few of the thousands of items available from the company's stocks such as plastic drawer cabinets, woven wire tool and stock room enclosures, wireless intercom systems and bulk storage bins. A new invention is also illustrated and described in this new catalog. This new material is called Chem Rubber-Fix. It is a chemically vulcanized rubber that can be used like putty. This compound repairs conveyor belts, rubber gloves, footwear, stair treads and floor coverings without heat, pressure or special equipment.

(Request Item No. H-29)

Packaging Slidefilm

A color sound slidefilm titled, "Simple Arithmetic In Packaging," on the subject of corrugated bulk containers, has been completed by Gaylord Container Corp. Division of Crown Zellerbach Corp. Based on 9 case-histories, the film documents the saving in materials handling and packaging made possible by corrugated bulk containers of various types. Included are bulk containers for tufting yarn. The film was produced for Gaylord by Condor Films Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

(Request Item No. H-30)

Surface Bonded Lubricant

Pyro Metal Finishers Inc. has announced the publication of a 4-page brochure de-

scribing its surface bonded lubricant known as Electrofilm. The solid film lubricant which is said to eliminate the need for oils or greases is currently used with a high degree of success by basic machinery manufacturers under the most extreme temperature, speed and load conditions. Practical application for this lubricating finish in the textile industry may be found in any metal to metal, fiber to metal or fiber to ceramics friction problem. Many additional benefits are said to be derived from this dry, clean, dust-free lubricant. Copies of the brochure may be had by using this journal's reader service request card.

(Request Item No. H-31)

Air Washing Maintenance

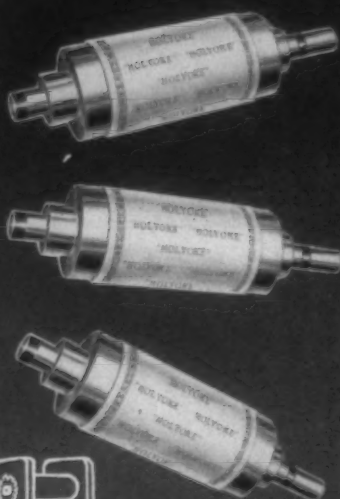
Control of slime and corrosion in air washing systems is the subject of a new special service report published by Oakite Products Inc., manufacturers of specialized industrial cleaning and sanitizing materials. The report discusses the requirements for maintaining cleanliness in the water of an air wash system and explains how Oakite Composition No. 55-M is used for this purpose. This material, combining germicidal and alkaline water treating ingredients, was specifically designed to control the formation of slime and corrosion and to inhibit the build-up of water scale. It is said to be readily and completely soluble in cold or hot water and to present no foaming problem.

(Request Item No. H-32)

Chlorine Handling

Fischer & Porter Co., manufacturer of chlorination equipment, has just issued a technical bulletin, WWC3B4, on the handling of chlorine liquid and gas from container to dispenser. The booklet gives pertinent facts about chlorine, lists safety

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FOR THE MILL BOOKSHELF

precautions and outlines recommended practices for designing and constructing chlorine supply systems. (Request Item No. H-33)

Water Filter

A catalog just off the press describes in detail the North water filter—Fine screens for industrial use, products of the Green Bay Foundry & Machine Works. Includes specifications, capacities and construction details. Illustrated are applications for a number of uses including textile mill air conditioning. (Request Item No. H-34)

Manual Motor Starters

An 8-page publication, GEA-6358A, covers the new, small-size General Electric "100 Line" manual starters for fractional and integral horsepower motors up to 7½-horsepower. The 2-color bulletin includes new features, application and installation data and a rating table for the new plug-in heaters. It illustrates all available open and enclosed forms with dimensions for each. (Request Item No. H-35)

Automatic Lubrication

A 4-page, 2-color bulletin entitled "The A. B. C. Of Modern Lubrication" is offered by Bijur Lubricating Corp. The bulletin describes and illustrates the 3 basic elements of automatic lubrication—lubricators, distribution systems and meter-units. Eight types of automatic lubricators are shown. Distribution system details—including information on the variety of tubing, junctions and flexible hoses—are given.

A third section describes the meter-unit which regulates the amount of oil flow at each bearing. Cut-away view shows the simple internal construction of the meter-unit filter, metering orifices and check valve. (Request Item No. H-36)

Plasticizer Intermediate

Butanol is discussed in a new folder, F-7909, just released by Union Carbide Chemicals Co., Division of Union Carbide Corp. The booklet presents data on physical and physiological properties, specifications, shipping information, solubilities, constant-boiling mixtures and applications. Easy-to-read charts give physical properties of interest to users. The use of Butanol as a latent solvent and coupler in nitrocellulose lacquers results in better resin compatibility, increased blush resistance and better flow-out and levelling. Butanol is a plasticizer intermediate and a starting material for many dyestuffs. (Request Item No. H-37)

Variable Speed Drives

Immediate shipments of many types and sizes of Link-Belt Co. enclosed gear and variable speed drives are now being processed from warehouses throughout the U. S. For easy reference in selecting stock drives Folder 2642, now being distributed by the

company's district offices and authorized industrial distributors, lists all stock drive sizes and horsepower ratings. Selection charts cover the complete line of stock drives of the following types: gearmotors, motorgears, worm gear drives, parallel shaft gear drives, in-line helical gear drives and P.I.V. variable speed drives. The 4-page folder also contains a handy coupon for complete catalog data on any of the 6 types of drives. (Request Item No. H-38)

Pabst Enzyme Desizer

A second edition of a leaflet on Excize-T has been announced by the Pabst Brewing Co. The literature describes the desizer in detail including physical properties, assay procedure, temperature range for use, and pH. The booklet also tells of the product's storage stability, amount recommended for advantageous use, methods for inactivation of enzymatic action and the pentrants which are compatible.

(Request Item No. H-39)

Crop Utilization Papers

Twenty technical papers reporting developments in the chemical modification of cotton, textile manufacture and other subjects pertaining to the utilization of cotton, are abstracted in a new list of publications and patents for July-December 1956 just issued by the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. D.A. Single copies of the "List of Publications and Patents" for July-December 1956 may be obtained without cost from the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, 1100 Robt. E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans 19, La.

Spray Equipment

The DeVilbiss Co. has announced publication of a complete service manual totaling 405 pages and containing a full parts list as well as general information on installation, operation and maintenance. The new manual provides up-to-date literature and reduces errors in ordering material and service parts. It replaces previous manuals which were kept current by the periodic mailing of replacement pages. Although replacement sheets will be available when requested, the company now plans to issue a new volume whenever sufficient changes accumulate to make it necessary. The manual is priced at \$2.50.

Acrylonitrile Reactivity Tested

A number of activated olefinic compounds have been screened for their reactivity with the cellulose in cotton in the hope of finding some of these compounds which would impart new and desirable properties to the products. Interest in cyanoethylated cotton, produced by reaction of the cotton with acrylonitrile, itself an olefinic compound, prompted the experiments. The work was done at the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., as part

of an extensive research program to expand the utilization of cotton through chemical modification to make it more suitable for specific uses.

Four different methods of application were used; however, in each case the reagent was brought into contact with cotton fabric in the presence of an alkali, and the fabric heated. The treated fabrics were then examined by means of analysis for substituent groups and for dyeing characteristics to determine if reaction had occurred. Several were found to be reactive. Treated cottons were then evaluated for various properties and results of some of these evaluations are now being published.

Compounds and methods used in the trials and the degrees of reactivity, are re-

ported in "Chemical Modification of Cotton by Reaction with Activated Olefinic Compounds," by Jane W. Frick, Wilson A. Reeves and John D. Guthrie. Single copies may be obtained without cost by writing the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, 1100 Robt. E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans 19, La.

Yarn Strength Predicting

A set of tables for predicting the strength of cotton yarns, developed by J. F. Bogdan, director of processing research, has been published by the department of textile research, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College. The tables are the

result of work conducted by Mr. Bogdan in his continuation of studies of the factors affecting yarn quality initiated some time ago by the late Dr. F. T. Peirce.

Using these tables and the known strength of yarns spun from a particular mix of cotton, mill men can predict the strength of yarns from 6s to 50s spun from the same cotton using any twist multiplier from 2.5 to 5.5. Conversely, the twist multiplier required to yield a given strength in a given yarn number can be determined. While the tables are primarily for carded yarns, they can also be used for combed yarns. Copies of the tables can be obtained by writing to the Department of Textile Research, School of Textiles, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

Serving The Textile Industry

Additional Mills Order Unifil Loom Winders

Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; Starr Mills Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.; and two other prominent textile organizations have purchased initial installations of Unifil Loom Winders made by the Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. One of the mills which is not named produces cotton fabrics while the other is running specialties. These latest purchases bring the total number of loom winders installed or on order to over 3,600 units.

Denman Textile Rubber Co. Plant Modernization Ends

Denman Textile Rubber Co., manufacturer of pickers and other loom parts has completed the re-building and modernization of its recently acquired plant in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Carried out at a cost of \$150,000, the program of re-equipping the plant has resulted in installation of new machinery including new presses, new high pressure, high temperature vulcanizers, new precision building machines and new trimming and finishing equipment. Also part of the modernization is the establishment of a fully equipped laboratory to conduct research for improving the company's pickers and other loom parts.

Reliance Electric And Master Electric Tell Of Consolidation

A joint statement from Reliance Electric & Engineering Co. and Master Electric Co., has announced that the combination of the two companies has received shareholder approval. The consolidation will be effected by the exchange of 450,000 shares of Reliance for the assets of Master. The transaction is equivalent to .67637 shares of Reliance for each share of Master.

Reliance is a major producer of electric

motors and electronically controlled drive systems. In operation for more than 50 years, it owns and operates plants at Cleveland, Euclid and Ashtabula, Ohio, and Columbus, Ind., and a wholly owned subsidiary, Reliance Electric & Engineering (Canada) Ltd.

Master is an important producer of fractional type a.c. and d.c. motors, special gear motors and other special rotating electrical equipment for industrial application. Its manufacturing plant is located in Dayton, Ohio. Master will be operated as the Master Electric Division of Reliance under supervision of the present management. The combined organization has assets totaling \$50,000,000 with 5,800 employees and 6,500 shareholders. The annual sales volume of the combination is in excess of \$95,000,000.

Johnson Motor Lines Opens New York City Sales Office

Johnson Motor Lines Inc., Charlotte, N. C., has opened a mid-town New York City sales office near Grand Central Station in the Commerce Building, 155 East 44th St., according to a company announcement. The new office's staff consists of six textile specialists and five traffic specialists. The company is a major regular route common carrier serving over 6,000 communities from 19 terminals located in 11 states along the Eastern Seaboard extending from Georgia to Massachusetts.

Gower Mfg. Co. Builds New Manufacturing & Sales Plant

Gower Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., materials handling equipment maker, is constructing a 16,000-square-foot plant at a new site in Greenville. The new building will house both the manufacturing facilities and the sales division, Engineered Products. The plant is of pre-stressed concrete con-

struction. Principal products of the firm are crane and monorail conveyors, belt conveyors, live roller conveyors, overhead trolley conveyors, automatic reciprocating lifts, storage racks and steel shelving.

Standard Chemical Products Observes 35th Anniversary

Standard Chemical Products Inc., Hoboken, N. J., and Charlotte, N. C., is celebrating this month the 35th anniversary of the founding of the company. Standard Chemical was incorporated in August, 1922, by Louis Grombacher, president, and Max Einstein, vice-president, for the manufacture of products for the textile industry. The present plant in Hoboken was built in 1925, while the Charlotte plant was constructed and put into operation in 1954.

The 35th anniversary was formally observed by a week-long meeting of the sales and executive personnel at the Charlotte plant and offices. In addition to the business sessions a dinner honoring Mr. Grombacher was held at the Charlotte City Club. The annual company golf tournament, which concluded the meeting, was won by Ed Pickup, manager of the Charlotte plant with John Bloetjes, Metropolitan New York sales representative as runner-up.

Solvay Process Division To Expand Vinyl Chloride Plant

The decision to more than double the capacity of its vinyl chloride monomer operation at Moundsville, West Va., has been announced by Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. The plant enlargement is the result of increased requirements of consumers for the product. Vinyl chloride monomer is used in the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride thermoplastic resins. Products made from these resins have excellent chemical resistance, freedom from oxidation, low water absorp-

SERVING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY—

tion, good insulating qualities and toughness. The Moundsville operation was started in 1953 in the production of chlorine and caustic soda.

Ciba To Move From New York To Fair Lawn, N. J.

Ciba Co. Inc., plans to move its headquarters and dyestuffs laboratories from New York City to Fair Lawn, N. J., next year. A company spokesman explained that the present site, located near the waterfront, was ideal for the company when dye imports were significant to the city's finishing industry. The decline of imports and the gradual transfer of the dyeing industry out of New York City, in addition to Ciba's need for expanded research facilities accounts for the move.

International Salt Co. Opens Memphis District Sales Office

A new Memphis, Tenn., district sales office has been opened by the International Salt Co., according to an announcement from the company's Southern sales division. The new office has been opened so that the company can better serve its customers in a tri-state territory which was formerly served by the New Orleans, La., and Atlanta, Ga., district offices.

The new sales office is responsible for a territory covering all of Arkansas and approximately the Northern half of Mississippi and the Western half of Tennessee. Address of the new office is 3355 Poplar Avenue Building, Memphis 11.

Turbo Machine Co. Purchases Smith, Drum & Co. Business

Turbo Machine Co., Lansdale, Pa., has announced the acquisition of the business of Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., one of the country's oldest manufacturers of textile dyeing and finishing equipment. The newly acquired business will be operated as a division of the company.

It was also announced that the Smith, Drum inventory and work in progress would be moved to Turbo's plant. Some of the acquired company's key sales and production personnel will join the Turbo organization. The plant in Philadelphia and various pieces of equipment are being retained by the previous owners of Smith, Drum.

McLean Trucking Co. Merges With C.M.X. Subsidiary

McLean Trucking Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., has received an order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission approving the merger of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Carolina Motor Express Lines Inc. "Our Midwestern operation will no longer be known as Carolina Motor Express Lines," Paul P. Davis, company president said, "since the routes will be operated under the name McLean Trucking Co."

The Midwestern operation links that

area, as far west as Chicago, with points in the Southeast served by McLean Trucking Co. The company assumed management and operation of C.M.X. in 1952. The line was purchased and became a wholly-owned subsidiary on April 1, 1957. Mr. Davis gave a number of reasons for the merger. "In the first place," he said, "service to our customers in the C.M.X. Midwest areas will be improved since there is no longer any need to interchange freight between the two lines."

Continental Can Names Agent For Metallic Yarns

L. P. Muller & Co., yarn distributor with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa., has been named to handle sales of Conomet metallic yarn products of the Continental Can Co. in all but five states. Sales representation will continue under Hoke S. Robinson, Robinson Textile Co., in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida. The yarn manufacturer has added Conomet FM, a new foil Mylar metallic yarn product to the line of metalized metallic yarns.

Minn. Mining & Mfg. Co. Opens Cincinnati Branch

Opening of a new branch office and warehouse in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been announced by Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. The new facilities are part of the company's program to extend and improve service to customers in this area. The 2-story structure, which is of reinforced concrete frame construction with masonry exterior, has more than 47,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Warehouse facilities, a demonstration room and an employee lunch room occupy some 34,000 sq. ft. on the first floor. The remaining space on the second floor houses office operations.

Cyanamid Observes Birthday, Tells Of Plant Construction

With 16 facilities already in the South, the American Cyanamid Co. has announced the start of construction of a new plant at Farmville, N. C. M. N. Gaboury, manager of manufacturing in the organic chemicals division, made the announcement at a press dinner observance of the company's 50th anniversary in Charlotte, N. C., in mid-July. An expansion of the Charlotte plant which is estimated to cost more than \$100,000 was also revealed. This plant produces textile finishes, softeners and sizes, acids and urea-formaldehyde resins. The new Farmville plant will be operated by the Formica Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company.

Speaking of the growth of the company during the past 50 years, Mr. Gaboury stated that it was the first of the large chemical companies to make use of the South's wealth of resources and labor. "Within the past five years," he said, "we have built a plant in New Orleans, La., to produce acrylonitrile; a pigment plant in Savannah, Ga., which is currently being expanded; and an alum plant in Plymouth, N. C." He said that in addition, "construc-

tion of a plant near Pensacola, Fla., to produce Creslan, the company's new acrylic synthetic fiber, got underway this Summer." He pointed out that the company has over 60,000 stockholders and has some 27,000 employees. It operates more than 40 plants and produces over 6,000 products.

Celanese Corp. Announces Color Policy Extension

Celanese Corporation of America has extended its color guarantee policy on Celaperm solution-dyed acetate yarn to cover home furnishings fabrics in which other branded solution-dyed acetate yarns are included. Under the terms of the new policy, Celanese will reimburse suppliers of finished home furnishings fabrics for claims paid due to color failure within the service life of such fabrics provided: (1) all color components of the fabrics are solution-dyed acetate; (2) and the acetate content, throughout the color line, is 50% or more Celaperm or Celanese acetate. However, Celanese stipulates that when solution-dyed acetate other than Celaperm is employed, the colors must be guaranteed by the other fiber producer. Currently, Celaperm is available in 29 colors.

The new Celanese reimbursement policy covers the cost of finished goods to the initial distributor as well as reasonable labor charges on ready-made curtains, draperies and bedspreads. It does not include the cost of further fabrications, such as printing, embroidery, quilting and handling. Reimbursement on validated claims will be made only to the initial distributor and only upon receipt of all faded yardage as well as evidence that the claims have been paid to the distributor's customers.

A special identification program is available for Celaperm content fabrics which are to be guaranteed by the converters. Company spokesman said, "We believe this to be the most flexible and comprehensive color warranty support afforded converters by any fiber producer. Back in January 1957, when Celanese announced its Celaperm Color Guarantee Policy for drapery and curtain fabrics, it was the first of its kind for solution-dyed yarns. Since that time, other branded solution-dyed acetate yarns have proved that they, too, possess the necessary fading resistance to sun and atmospheric gases, as well as laundering and dry cleaning. That is why Celanese has decided to extend its Celaperm Color Guarantee Policy to include other solution-dyed acetate yarns."

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Washdays,
Heydays,
or Holidays**

The need for blood continues



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THE NATIONAL SCENE

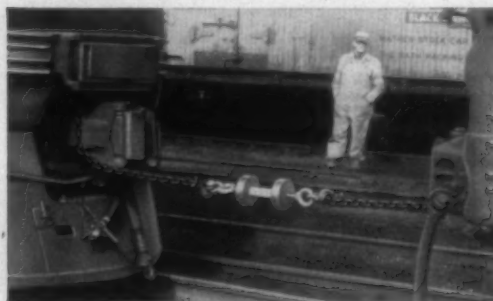


LESTERSHIRE BOBBIN PULLS 357 TONS DEAD WEIGHT—Something new in railroading—and textiles—took place recently at the Wilmington, Del. yards of the B & O Railroad. In a unique test, designed to

dramatize bobbin strength under severe tension, a Lestershire Bobbin by National acted as "draw-bar" for 18 freight cars with a total dead weight of 736,700 pounds.



BEGINNING THE SUCCESSFUL TEST—Here, National engineers shackle bobbin into test harness. Bobbin chosen was a Precision Bobbin featuring Lestershire patented anchor screw construction. Heads are made of Vulcanized Fibre, barrel is hard Northern Maple.



THE BOBBIN PULLS—AND HOLDS! The full weight of 18 freight cars fails to pull the Lestershire Bobbin apart. *Reasons:* (1) Unsurpassed materials—hard, dense Vulcanized Fibre combined with hard Northern Maple. (2) Unmatched experience in precision bobbin design and construction.



STANDARD AND SPECIAL BOBBINS FOR EVERY USE. National makes scores of standard bobbin types. And wherever synthetic yarns, larger "packages," and higher rotating speeds demand improved designs, National develops them. Here is your source of bobbins for almost any spindle, speed or yarn in use today.

A NEW KIND OF "DRAW-BAR" FOR RAILROADS—Suspended between a three-unit diesel and a 357-ton string of cars, the Lestershire Bobbin awaits its supreme test. No abuse received in service will ever equal the punishment it must take in just a few minutes.

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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

The Senate in the closing days of this session presents a strange contrast of acute concern for "voting rights" and utter unconcern for job and worker rights. It wearily and almost endlessly debated "civil" and voting rights for Negroes, while the McClellan Committee, 100 yards away, was listening to one of the most amazing revelations of suppression of economic and job rights in the history of Congressional inquiries.

Testimony shows gangsters and thugs, then and now, in full control of unions in big Northern cities, with their take and loot running in millions of dollars a year. Union members are able to work only as their gangster masters give consent. Clean-up of John Dio's mother union in New York was one of the costliest on record; the union paid \$396,000 in cash and goods, as "going away presents" and severance, to get rid of Dio and his gang.

Rafters of the Senate rattled with denunciation of Southern people, their courts and juries, and of "oppression and terrorism of poor Negroes." But not one word was uttered on the appalling exploitation of white and Negro workers in New York and other cities by unions infested with thieves, and of their sell-outs to chiseling employers. Evidence to the committee showed gangster "leaders" regularly taking bribes and shake-down payments from employers. Still the Senate debate on "civil rights" rolled on and on.

The President is being assailed by Eastern leaders of his own party for not having made a more vigorous personal fight for the original Civil Rights Bill. He is charged with reluctance to fight for a bill which he, himself, said he did not understand, and of "supporting Southerners for a weak bill." He was urged by some leaders to write a letter demanding passage, but Senate Majority Leader Knowland told him "this would smack too much of White House dictation."

The President's outburst of anger over Senate passage of the bill emphasizes a split that has been widening for months. The President has felt for some time his legislative program was getting the do-nothing treatment, or as he says, "floundering on the rocks of Democratic opposition." But much opposition comes from Republican stalwarts, and the chances are that, in the light of "modern Republicanism," the President would not fare any better if his party was in full control of Congress.

Belief is growing that the grip of racketeers in the field of unions has become so strong that it cannot be broken by A.F.L.-C.I.O. At most, the strongest weapon against them is expulsion, and this makes little difference to a racketeer holding a local union in a tight grip, and shaking down employers against strikes and picket lines. Regardless of what A.F.L.-C.I.O. says, most union members are trained not to cross a picket line, whether set up for a legal or illegal purpose.

A Brooklyn, N. Y., machine shop owner told the McClellan Committee he paid \$1,400 to a "paper union" organizer after threats to run down his children in the streets. Evidence reveals that generally "paper unions" are gangster conspiracies to shake down employers and rob low income workers. It is brought out that many racketeers are engaged in this kind of extortion; an estimate is



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1957

that one-third of New York City's Spanish-speaking workers are victims of collusive agreements between racketeers and unscrupulous employers.

Acquittal of James Hoffa by a District of Columbia jury of charges of attempting to bribe a McClellan Committee staff member came as a shock in Congress. The jury contained eight Negro members, and, in the course of the trial, former heavyweight champion Joe Lewis was paraded in court as "a friend of Hoffa." For reasons that were not given, Justice Matthews in the second week of the trial suddenly ordered that the jury be locked up at night. The McClellan Committee found that Lewis' expenses to the trial had been paid by Hoffa, allegedly with union funds.

Hoffa is the leading candidate now to succeed Dave Beck as head of the teamsters when the latter retires in September. This move will put Hoffa and his underworld allies at the head of the largest and most powerful union in the country, with scores of satellite unions in every sizable industry. Hoffa is a much more aggressive and ruthless leader than Beck, with none of the inhibitions that Beck has sometimes shown. In moving up, Hoffa will become the country's most powerful figure in labor-management relations.

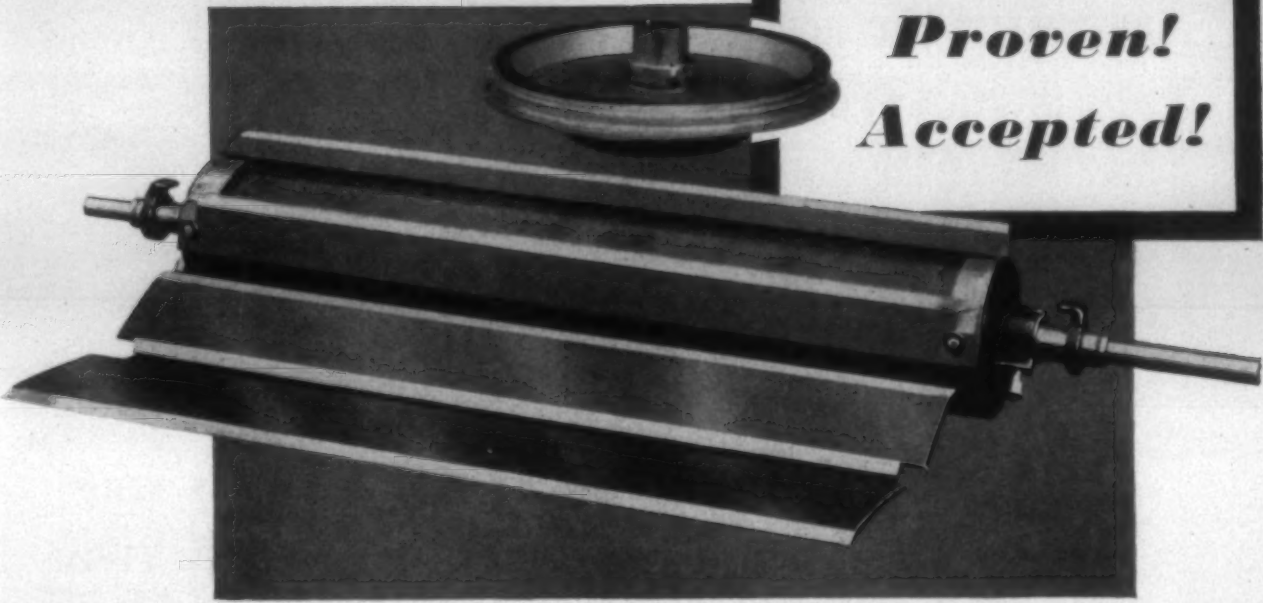
Testimony by Hoffa before the committee will be long drawn out and far reaching, covering union racketeering in a dozen large cities and areas. The committee has dredged up a sizable assortment of hoodlums and thieves in unions, and defined their contacts with Hoffa. His activities are not limited to the teamsters union, but reach into other smaller unions, which are described as the Hoffa "fringe." The favorite instrument in extending Hoffa's control has been the "paper union"—charters granted to "unions" without members, but engaging in shake-downs of employers, and furnishing convention votes to elect Hoffa aides to high union jobs.

Senator Curtis (R., Neb.) of the McClellan Committee said he is pressing for an early action on his bill for a national right-to-work law. The bill would also outlaw secondary boycotts, restrict the spending of union funds for political purposes and "put restraints on concentration of union power." The latter provision is evidently aimed at Hoffa's ambition to create one big transportation union, covering all forms of freight movement in this country.

Labor unions are immune from many laws that apply to every other person, and can do things with immunity that would land the private citizen in jail. This is being brought out in evidence before the McClellan Committee. Employers cannot object to trespassing by unions or their pickets in a labor dispute, or to more than a dozen other forms of nuisance, assault and law violation. Through racketeering and violence, they are moving into new areas where immunity is claimed because they are not incorporated and so not legally tangible entities.

Hoffa's scheme to bring all transportation workers into one big union would set up a dangerous super-government, said Senator McClellan. The vast merger plan, he said, would concentrate too much economic power in one group, and give nation-wide control co-equal with government, but with the power in irresponsible, or gangster and racketeer, hands. It would elevate racketeering to a top role, and make every line of business in the country subject to its dictation, of extortion and blackmail. McClellan cited phony unions as a means by which Hoffa has gained much of his power.

Irritated by repeated dives behind the Fifth Amendment by one racketeer, Chairman McClellan asked him if he had ever done an honest thing to help working people. "Mr. Senator," he replied, "I must respectfully refuse to answer because it might tend to incriminate me." The man's police record was read into the record, and showed nine arrests and six convictions for extortion, robbery and taking bribes. McClellan instructed many employers who testified to inform him if threats were made against them because of their testimony.



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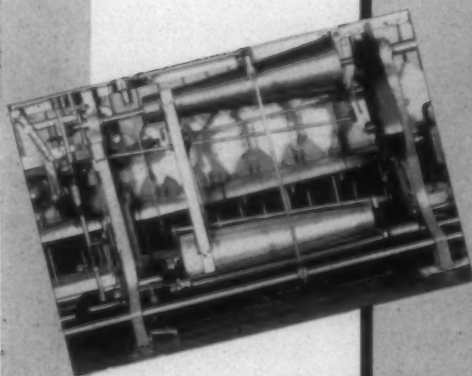
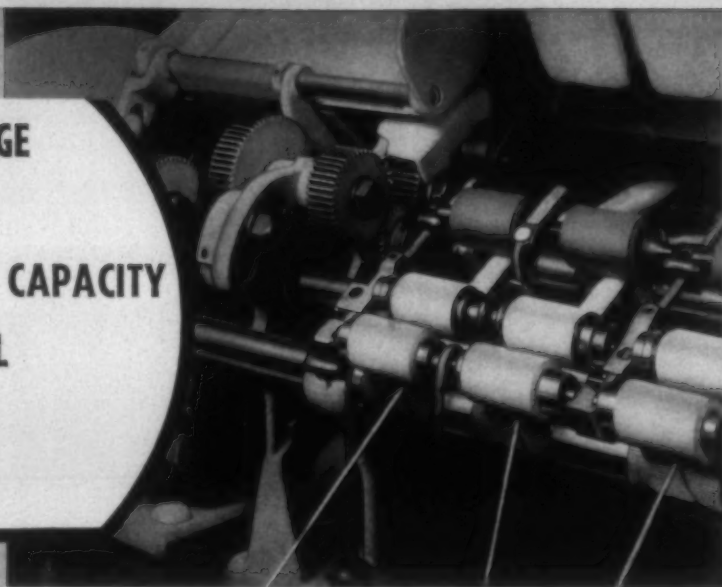
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Associate Editor GUS GUGGENHEIM

Associate Editor ANDREW HEWITT

Technical Editor THOMAS D. EFLAND
(Associate Professor, Weaving and Designing Dept., Clemson
College School of Textiles, Clemson, S. C.)

Inquiry & Reader Service EMILY G. KERNS

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JUNIOUS M. SMITH *President and General Manager*
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In-Law Spats Ahead For

A. C. M. I.-N. F. T. Marriage?

Beyond question the year 1957 will be written into the history of American textiles as one of the most important and most significant, if for no other reason than the apparently rapidly developing inclination of top mill management to think in terms of textiles rather than fibers. The most concrete and far-reaching evidence of the tendency, of course, has been the approval by both associations of a projected broad plan for consolidation of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and the National Federation of Textiles Inc.

The details of the framework that will be necessary to bring about the merger of A.C.M.I. and N.F.T. will undoubtedly require some time yet to be formalized and finalized. This important job, however, is already under way. The exact format is still to be worked out, but general agreement already has been reached on the long-range objective of having a single, over-all trade organization to coordinate the co-operative activities of the manufacturers of textile products, regardless of whether these products are made from natural or synthetic fibers, or a blend of both.

As for advertising and publicity, under the heading of trade promotion, the fibers groups, of course, will naturally see to it that their individual product is promoted. Such functions can be expected to be carried on, as they are now, by such organizations as the National Cotton Council and the American Rayon Institute, for example. This need not necessarily run counter to or conflict with an apparently ever-widening recognition on the part of fabric manufacturers of the tremendous job to be done in promoting appreciation of textiles and textile products, irrespective of the fiber content. Paralleling such awareness there has seemed to be developing, too, a greater realization that, in relation

to the magnitude of the job, not nearly enough headway has been made on the utilization of modern market research techniques which are now being proposed or suggested on an integrated or all-industry basis.

It has increasingly come to be accepted in American industry that sound management in the future will devote as much time to trying to understand how people respond to product appeals, and particularly to the appeal of new products, as management now devotes to the technology of producing goods. And it is needless to point out that as a matter of practical necessity this type of research has to be done even while new design ideas are still on the drawing board. Psychological factors developed by consumer motivational research even now are having a deep and continuous impact on some areas of American industry.

The concept of a single, over-all trade association for the textile industry has been one which has been flirted with for a long time, but not until this year was approval given to the idea by members of both the A.C.M.I. and the N.F.T. In a sense, these developments represented the ready acknowledgement of the extent to which the traditional cotton mill has been introducing new fibers into its production. The fact is, the single-fiber mill is largely a thing of the past, and has been succeeded by the multi-fiber mill; and the trend of all the major or large mills or chains has very definitely, and logically, been toward broad diversification in fabric manufacture. Indeed, such has been one rather important factor in the rapid succession of mergers in the industry in the last few years.

The way the consolidated or over-all textile trade association set-up has generally been envisioned is that the N.F.T. will be known as the Silk and Man-Made Fibers Division of the A.C.M.I. The creation of this division and the establishment of a standing committee to deal with problems related directly to the man-made fiber segment of the industry, according to some expressed opinion, might be viewed as also opening the door for the woolen and worsted man-

EDITORIALS

ufacturers to come in also within the present A.C.M.I. general framework.

Cotton manufacturers or spinners have, of course, composed one of the segments of the cotton industry making up the National Cotton Council, which is the central organization of the nation's raw cotton industry and is financed by contributions from cotton farmers, ginnermen, warehousemen, raw cotton merchants, spinners and cottonseed crushers, payments being based in proportion to each segment's interest in a bale of cotton or a ton of cottonseed. In recent years most of the spinner members of the council have also been weavers, and some even have been finishers.

Also in recent years, of course, a relatively large percentage of these members—mill men whose main interest is in the making and selling of fabrics—have become producers of man-made fiber fabrics as well as cotton cloth, or even more often blends of synthetics with cotton. Moreover, many of these manufacturers have worked concurrently with the promotion departments of the man-made fiber producers. As a consequence, the time inevitably arrived when mill men or the one-time cotton manufacturers began thinking of the future in terms of textiles. It became only natural for them to realize that thinking purely in terms of cotton alone was unrealistic.

As F. E. Grier, the outgoing A.C.M.I. president, pointed out to last Spring's annual meeting of the institute at Palm Beach, Fla., actually 72 per cent of the looms represented by N.F.T. are also members of the A.C.M.I. And it might be noted that the National Federation of Textiles Inc., generally accepted as the channel for activities pertaining to

the use of man-made fibers in woven and knitted fabrics, brings to A.C.M.I. a membership of mills owning 75 per cent of the looms primarily allocated to man-made fiber products and an active program based on many years of co-operative work in the solution of production and distribution problems of fine fabrics.

Thus manufacturers to an ever-increasing extent are tending to view the textile products picture in its widest horizons. One development after another in recent months points to the opening of new vistas for the total textile market. The combination or consolidation of certain trade association activities of mutual benefit to both cotton and the man-made fibers is a logical consequence of the growth and development of the mill industry and the great expansion and broadening of the fiber base.

So the mill men, the sales executive, the dyer and finisher and the converter all begin now to think in terms of textiles, not fibers. This type of thinking is based on co-ordination of effort right down the line of raw material quality, supply and price, production, technical development and market planning and analysis. The picture would seem to add up to the fact that the different segments of the industry feel they must cease thinking of themselves so much as independent entities and form a united front on the over-all problem of all textiles, as well as present a strong and united front to Washington in seeking solutions to the many matters that the industry cannot solve by itself.

It is not without significance that at the close the recent Textile Market Research Conference, which was sponsored by the National Cotton Council itself, the general chairman of the conference, Mr. Grier, reported the formation of a joint committee representing wool and man-made fiber as

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1957 —

- Sept. 4-6 (W-F)—Joint conference, **FIBER SOCIETY INC.** and **THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE OF MANCHESTER**, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.
- Sept. 12-13 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga.
- Sept. 14 (Sa)—**SOUTHEASTERN SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Harmony Club, Columbus, Ga.
- Sept. 19-20 (Th-F)—Fall meeting, **TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION**, Barringer Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.
- Sept. 20 (F)—**SOUTH CENTRAL SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Patton, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Sept. 23-25 (M-W)—Fall meeting, **THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Hotel Statler, Hartford, Conn.
- Sept. 27-28 (F-Sa)—**COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSN.**, The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga.
- Sept. 28 (Sa)—**PIEDMONT SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.
- Sept. 28 (Sa)—Fall meeting, **TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA**, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.
- Oct. 2-3 (W-Th)—**CHEMICAL FINISHING CONFERENCE** (sponsored by National Cotton Council), Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 7-9 (M-W)—Technical advisory committee and board of trustees meeting, **INSTITUTE OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY**, Charlottesville, Va.
- Oct. 9-10 (W-Th)—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.
- Oct. 10-11 (Th-F)—Fall meeting, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE METHODS AND STANDARDS ASSN.**, The Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.
- Oct. 12 (Sa)—Fall meeting, **ALABAMA TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES**, Thach Auditorium, Auburn.
- Oct. 15-18 (Tu-F)—Fall meeting, **COMMITTEE D-13 ON TEXTILE MATERIALS**, American Society for Testing Materials, Sheraton McAlpin Hotel, New York City.

*Oct. 21-25 (M-F)—45th annual **NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION**, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 14-15 (Th-F)—Annual conference on Electrical Applications for the Textile Industry (sponsored by the Textile Industry Subcommittee and the General Applications Committee of the **AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS**), North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Nov. 14-16 (Th-Sa)—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSN. OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

Dec. 7 (Sa)—**SOUTHEASTERN SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1958 —

Jan. 27-28 (M-Tu)—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA**, Phoenix, Ariz.

Feb. 12-14 (W-F)—**COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC** (sponsored by the National Cotton Council), The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

Mar. 18-21 (Tu-F)—Spring meeting, **COMMITTEE D-13 ON TEXTILE MATERIALS, A.S.T.M.**, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Apr. 10-12 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MFERS. INSTITUTE**, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Fla.

Apr. 30-May 1 (W-Th)—Spring meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY**, The Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.

May 19-24 (M-Sa)—**NATIONAL COTTON WEEK**, sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America.

May 26-29 (M-Th)—**NATIONAL PACKAGING CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION** (sponsored by American Management Assn.), New York Coliseum, New York City.

June 19-21 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSN.**, The Grove Park, Asheville, N. C.

*June 22-27 (Su-F)—61st annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

Oct. 6-10 (M-F)—**SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

†Fall—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSN. OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

(M) Monday; (Tu) Tuesday; (W) Wednesday; (Th) Thursday; (F) Friday; (Sa) Saturday

*Listed for the first time this month.

‡Tentative listing.

†Changed or corrected from previous issue.

well as cotton interests to advise on the development, exchange and utilization of currently disparate market research activities. Quite realistically, however, the National Cotton Council does not entertain the remotest idea of a de-emphasis on promotion of cotton consumption, and such would hardly be expected. The council naturally is in business primarily to increase cotton's share of every end-use market in which it competes. On the other hand, spokesmen for the Cotton Council have expressed a willingness to sit down with other fiber and textile interests to see if there isn't some way of creating a bigger market for which everyone can compete.

The complex composition of the textile industry, it is generally agreed, offers some stumbling blocks to the effectiveness of what would seem to be the ultimate objective. The extent or degree that they can be overcome, of course, is something which only time will determine. Nevertheless, it is readily apparent that much top-level industry thinking is geared to establishing a pattern for an all-encompassing, continuous research. It is contemplated that this can and should be done in an industrywide sense, without necessarily too great a conflict among the various fiber interests concerned with consumer promotion of their own products.

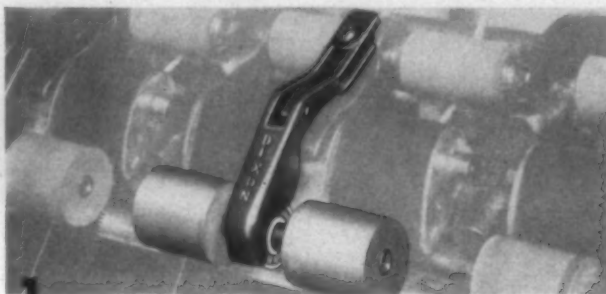
Recently, for instance, Mr. Grier, who is president of Abney Mills and board chairman of Erwin Mills, observed that the textile industry has been relatively slow in adopting market research techniques which other industries have utilized so successfully in seeking larger markets. "It sometimes appears that our industry has done a better job of producing than it has of selling products," he commented. "The reason, I feel sure, is that we have given much more time to production than we have to distribution." The recognition of this basic fact, indeed, seems to be snowballing. This is not to imply, however, that anyone expects market research to solve all, or nearly all, of the problems affecting textiles, although information developed through a far greater emphasis on marketing research and consumer motivation could well contribute much to a solution for some of them.

As for the promotion of all fibers under a uniform program, the very nature of the textile industry and its multiplicity of products admittedly creates certain problems dictated by self-interest and practicality. There is also the very realistic situation that if, in such a program of this nature, the wide diversity of interests should dictate the elimination of any mention of the special virtues and consumer benefits of certain individual fibers, much of the best sales appeals, as they have existed in the past, would in effect be thrown overboard.

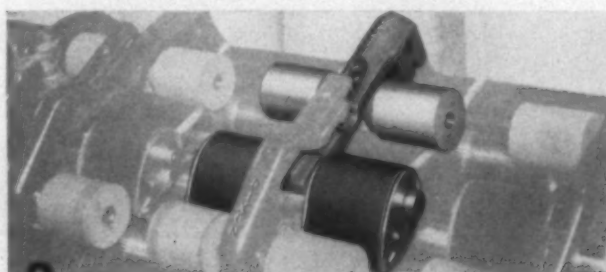
But the mere fact that these things have been and are creating such a tremendous amount of thought and discussion within the industry projects the possibility that the total problem may eventually be reasonably resolved to the extent that no one is too dissatisfied with the general idea of co-ordinated effort uninfluenced by the special interests of any one fiber group or groups. For the consumption problem is an acute one and it can hardly be denied that the need for expansion of consumption is common to all fibers.

As controversial as the suggestion of any all-fiber, all-fabrics promotional program seems to be, however, this is hardly viewed as affording a major roadblock to the effective functioning of a consolidated central trade association representing both the cotton manufacturers and the manufacturers of fabrics made from synthetic fibers or a combination of natural and synthetic fibers. The mutual prob-

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lems shared by the two groups would seem to transcend the matter of fiber promotion which, it is felt, would proceed separately, or pretty much along the lines as at present, regardless of the final degree of the A.C.M.I.-N.F.T. amalgamation.

So far, whatever discussion there has been of the matter, has been purely within the close family circle, so to speak, but nevertheless there has developed at least some informal or external speculation as to what name there might eventually evolve for the united or central trade association representing at least both the cotton and synthetics manufacturers and even possibly, before it's all over, the wool manufacturers, the carpet manufacturers and various other textile-related trade groups.

The implication has been—or certainly there has been nothing to the contrary—that as the planning now stands the consolidation will mean that the N.F.T. will become the Silk and Man-Made Fibers Division of the A.C.M.I. While it is reasonable to assume the matter has already been explored or discussed, there has been nothing to indicate, up to the present, that there is to be any change in the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. The details or the format, as noted previously, are still to be formalized or finalized. In this respect, however, it is of significance to note that first in South Carolina several years ago and then in the other principal textile manufacturing states the word "cotton" was changed to "textile" in the state associations of the manufacturers.

A New Approach To An Old Problem

Depreciation of equipment, or the need for more equitable and realistic rates, is certainly no new problem to the textile industry. The problem has been around for a long time. It is simply that the trends of recent years have all contributed to make the problem one of graver and greater concern, and it is rather heartening to note what seems to be a growing realization in many quarters that a whole new approach needs to be taken toward depreciation.

The problem is one which poses nightmares for virtually all industry. In some industries, the need or urgency for reform probably is felt a little more keenly than in others. Depreciation is simply the writing off against earnings of the cost of equipment, and such write-offs, of course, are supposed to provide the necessary funds for replacement of outmoded or obsolescent equipment. What with the rather constant development of more efficient equipment, plus general price inflation, it is scarcely necessary to remark that depreciation charge-offs no longer come anywhere close to meeting replacement costs.

Moreover, the squeeze is made tighter still because the additional funds must come partly from earnings and partly from borrowing, and in today's tight money market, due in considerable measure to government policy, the U. S. Treasury is in effect a competitor currently for money



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needed by private industry to expand and thereby create more jobs.

Under authority of a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute at Palm Beach in the Spring, the A.C.M.I. has made a survey of the textile industry in an effort to obtain certain basic information on depreciation rates of machinery and equipment. As a consequence, a considerable volume of data has been filed by A.C.M.I. with the Internal Revenue Service in respect to revision of the depreciation schedule which deals with textile machinery and equipment. And in this connection, the American Textile Machinery Association and other groups have been most helpful and co-operative in developing various substantiating data and tables.

It is understood that further information in process of preparation will lend even further strength to the industry's request for accelerated depreciation rates. There are several rather significant or noteworthy facts which serve to underscore the validity of the textile industry's request. The contention is advanced, and amply supported, that the textile industry is presently experiencing a period of accelerating obsolescence which necessarily will materially reduce the useful performance of existing machinery. A considerable amount of improved textile machinery is now under test runs and will soon be made available to the industry.

It also is rather a foregone conclusion that, with the continuous increase in expenditures on research made by the textile machinery manufacturers, the current program

of developing improved and more efficient textile machinery and equipment is bound not only to continue but to do so at an increased tempo. Inevitably, the obsolescence factor for textile mills becomes greater all the time. Furthermore, the careful studies made by A.C.M.I. reveal clearly that depreciation rates in the past have been insufficient and that they will become increasingly insufficient in the future unless they are adjusted now.

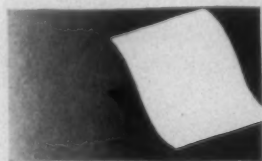
The A.C.M.I. represents approximately 85 per cent of the textile spinning and weaving capacity of the U. S., and the A.T.M.A. represents 90 per cent of the manufacturers making capital equipment for textile mills. The A.T.M.A. study gives the profit lives of the textile machines manufactured by them and it sets forth in detail the improvements that have been made during the last decade in textile machinery. And brought into focus by the study is the improved machinery now under trials which soon is to be made available to mills. Other detailed studies by A.T.M.A. compare the payroll savings and machine efficiencies attainable through modernization programs in various types of mills.

After a careful study the engineers of A.T.M.A. recommend a composite rate of 15 years on textile machinery and they believe that this composite rate is applicable to the entire spinning and weaving textile industry, irrespective of the raw materials used. At the same time, the depreciation computation prepared by the A.C.M.I. would seem to support fully the recommended useful lives for textile machinery as set forth in the A.T.M.A. engineers' study.

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Have the unions postponed their Operation 'Brainwash'?

—An Editorial Report—

The Senate Rackets Committee's investigation of the United Textile Workers of America has, in the words of that union's president, "hurt the organizing of the unorganized." Does that put an end to the unions' grandiose plans for organizing the South?

THE seeds which organized labor has been trying to plant in the South these many years, at a cost of untold millions, seem never to have sprouted very well. The South as a region has remained by far the least unionized part of the nation. There are some very sound and solid reasons which account for this status. Basically, the Southerner knows that he is cut from what might be called the same bolt of cloth, whether management or employee. First and always, he relies upon the independence of his own mind; he is seldom given to gullibility. Plain instinct or common good sense tends to make him chary of idle and empty promises spoken by those whom he easily recognizes do not speak his own language. And he's rather an observant fellow, too, and even if he didn't know as much simply through heritage and instinct, he's seen plenty, and he is well aware that actions are what speak, not words.

It is no wonder, then, that the repeated offensives of the unions to pluck the biggest plum dangling before their itching palms have turned out to be, time after time, the greatest frustrations ever encountered so consistently by labor's top brass. They found that the Southern worker, particularly the Southern textile worker, whom for propaganda purposes they were wont to call "exploited," was a much smarter fellow than they ever figured him to be. He's a fellow who expects fair treatment from his employer, and it is a rare instance indeed when he doesn't get it. There is no one of unbiased judgement who can dispute the fact that management and labor in the South have found an atmosphere for maximum and mutual benefit to both. And, as a general thing, workers as well as management have been able to see and to sense—without any power of extrasensory perception—the tyranny and hypocrisy of union bossism.

With an exception here and there, the textile workers of the South remained a holdout against the unions, despite the army of well-heeled organizers thrown into the offensive at one time or another in a frontal attack. The

unions, despite all their often weird tactics and blatant and sometimes diversionary propaganda, have failed rather miserably too in any attempt to change or influence general public opinion in the South. It was indeed no accident that within the last few years the textile unions, both of them, got down to their thinnest and skimpiest. The loudly heralded idea of a merged A.F.L.-C.I.O. textile union, projected on so grandiose a scale, simply did not, and could not, materialize, for reasons all too obvious.

There is no denying, of course, that on the national scene labor has its apologists. Racketeering within union ranks for months now has been coming under a pitiless glare of klieg lights. Mr. Average American formed a pretty good concept of just how nefarious the union's affairs can be—something he rather suspected all along. Yet even after all this, labor still had some apologists, some of them well known commentators with a wide audience. Even as the somewhat brutal facts came to light one after another, the apologists' line ran something like this: "Oh, sure, there are a few unions whose top leaders have made use of underworld characters in their struggle for power and national influence. Yet there are a lot of good unions. On the whole, labor can be counted on to do a magnificent job of cleaning up its own house, and will come out of this stronger than ever before."

Time and again they held up the textile unions as "good" unions, or unions which indeed were beyond reproach. The textile unions themselves, of course, tried ever so valiantly to foster the idea that there were somehow enshrouded by a peculiar and strange altruism. They were different, they tried to say everywhere; they had indeed a down-to-earth interest in the poor, exploited working man, and the farthest thing from the union minds of these bosses in the textile unions was to take the dues of these hard-working men and women and to sit back and live off the fat of the land. Oh, they and their apologists were willing to admit that maybe Dave Beck and some other union leaders could have used organizational funds for personal purposes. As for the textile unions—no, never! It was beyond the ken of imagination, indeed.

Finally, though, the Senate labor racketeering committee's long investigation got around to the affairs of the United Textile Workers, which is the former A.F.L. union. Although the A.F.L. and C.I.O. have merged nationally, the textile unions have not, since it is not an easy matter for one to give up a feathered nest. And as soon as the Senate committee took a look into the affairs

of a union that had depicted itself as the "purest of the pure," the amazing story of finagling of union dues began to unfold while its officers sweated under the spot-lights.

As a consequence of the hearing before the Senate committee headed by Senator John McClellan of Arkansas, the two top officials of the U.T.W.A. — President Anthony Valente and Secretary-Treasurer Lloyd Klenert—face an investigation by the Internal Revenue Service of the Senate committee's charges that they misused \$128,404 in union funds. At the conclusion of the hearing, Chairman McClellan announced the committee's findings would be turned over to the Justice Department.

Auditors for the Senate committee testified that the union money was "misused" for such lavish living as trips to Bermuda, big theater parties and such costly personal purchases as a \$25 corkscrew. And when all the testimony was in, a committeeman, Senator Curtis of Nebraska, flatly told the red-faced Klenert, in a reference also embracing Union President Valente: "I think you ought to turn the organization (the union, that is) over to someone else."

The committee charged that in the last five years the two labor leaders improperly used union funds in various ways to their own advantage, most of the misuse being laid to 42-year-old Klenert. According to the committee, the U.T.W.A. secretary-treasurer used \$101,963 and, among other things, the committee said he let the union pay for a long list of personal purchases, theater parties and vacations for himself and his family at swanky hotels in Florida, Bermuda and Maine.

Among the personal purchases the committee says Klenert made were such things as the aforementioned \$25 corkscrew, a \$15 sports cane, a milk stool costing \$5.50, a \$49.50 golfer's lamp, clothing and household furnishings, etc. And of the \$11,411 of union money the committee said Klenert spent for theater and sports events, \$2,564.65 was listed for the Broadway stage hit, "My Fair Lady." The committee listed 24 separate purchases of tickets for this top hit, but it was not brought out how many times the union official himself attended the performance.

Down Payments On Houses

The \$128,000 figure used by the committee included \$57,000 of union funds which Valente and Klenert admitted "borrowing" for payments on expensive homes in a Washington suburb. The \$57,000 was later repaid. It is a matter which at this writing has yet to be decided, but it is expected that both the top U.T.W. officials will face ouster proceedings before the A.F.L.-C.I.O. in the near future, since A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany has announced that he would institute action against the two officials and the union.

Before the committee Klenert admitted that he and Valente used the \$57,000 of union funds to buy expensive homes as merely a scheme to lay aside the money for possible internal union fight. It was developed, however, that the union books recorded the money as spent for "organizational" purposes. The union's auditor, Eric G. Jansson, testified he had trouble in reconciling the sudden cash outlay with accounting practices. Moreover, he told the committee, the two top union officials swore falsely to him about the use of the funds but that later, when they presented him with a \$57,000 check, he agreed to give them

back their affidavits and to change the figures in his report.

There is, of course, only one way for union officials to draw enormous salaries and to indulge in such lavish living and financial finagling, and that is for the workers to pay them dues. The whole story, even at this relatively early stage, would appear a sordid one of irresponsible leadership. And one thing seems to us to strike a rather sardonic note is that President Valente, motioning toward the senators, the newsmen and the TV cameras, commented: "This is bound to hurt the organizing of the unorganized."

It now becomes apparent that the rank and file members of such unions as the U.T.W.A. certainly have little idea as to what happens to the money which they pay in dues. Interestingly enough, the money which the two U.T.W.A. officials used to buy the plush suburban homes was listed on the union books as "North Carolina organizing expenses." Another thing which was brought out in the Senate hearing is that the union president, Valente, sets his own salary, and that Secretary-Treasurer Klenert passes on his own expense account money.

Further, according to the committee, the union has a policy of making loans to top international officers and staff members from union funds. The loans require no collateral and carry no interest. This free-loan policy, according to the Senate committee, was never published in the union newspapers and Klenert, as secretary-treasurer, was empowered to decide on the free loans and to determine when they should be repaid. Klenert, incidentally, started out in textile work in 1929 in a New York dye plant, and rose rapidly from head of a U.T.W.A. local in 1933 to international union secretary-treasurer in 1944.

Ambitious Plans Dropped

The investigation of the U.T.W.A.'s affairs is, of course, merely one facet or tiny part of the whole ugly picture developed by the Senate committee as it has delved into racketeering in various unions and the betrayal of the workers by unscrupulous methods too numerous even to summarize here. That the expose by the Senate investigating committee will have some far-reaching repercussions in respect to further efforts to organize textile workers is a matter which no one could seriously attempt to dispute.

The actual truth of the matter, however, is that long before the Senate committee poked into the textile union's affairs, the various unions, particularly in respect to the South, were already caught in the organizational doldrums. Despite all the boasts that were made in the aftermath of the so-called A.F.L.-C.I.O. merger a couple of years ago, the union leaders subsequently had quietly dropped most of their ambitious plans to wage a major Southern offensive. The factors which contribute to the dreary road the textile unions try to travel in Dixie are numerous and complex. A few major ones, however, can be cited briefly.

In large measure, and particularly in respect to organization of textile workers in the South, the unions have had to attempt the task of unionizing unorganized plants where the workers quite often already received more benefits than unionized textile workers receive. It makes sense in nobody's language that such workers in the South should join a union that can promise them no more security, job opportunity or benefits and pay than they already have.

It is interesting to note that Secretary of Labor Mitchell, after citing what he described as "malpractices by some union officials," has issued a new form for the unions to

use in submitting financial reports to his department. The forms require unions to report receipts from sales of assets, repayments of loans, any transactions involving real estate, and any assets pledged as collateral for loans. There are about 40,000 national and local union organizations which are required to file annual financial statements with the department. In announcing the revised forms, Secretary Mitchell said that the new blanks must be used by unions with fiscal years ending on or after June 30 of this year. Incidentally, the new form also requires the listing of allowances to officers other than salaries, as well as any contributions, gifts or loans from the union to officers or staff members.

The fact that so large a number of national and local union organizations exists in the United States could be misleading. Actually, it should be noted that, as a simple matter of choice, 75 per cent of the wage earners in the nation are not members of any union. And a matter which also needs mentioning is that while hypocritical union organizers point an accusing finger at successful men in business and industry, whose success has made possible the employment of many men and women, the union bosses themselves draw some fabulous salaries and live in the lap of luxury—from dues paid by the rank and file workers.

Figures furnished by the labor unions to the U. S. Department of Labor reveal that at least a half dozen top labor leaders receive salaries of \$50,000 a year or more and there are several dozen who draw salaries somewhere between \$30,000 and \$50,000 a year, including William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Such listed salaries, of course, usually do not include expense accounts. And it has been brought out in far more than one instance, that union members have no jurisdiction over the huge expense accounts of union presidents and other officers, and it would seem to be a rather common practice that no accounting of

these things is made.

Certainly the organized labor movement in America has seen far happier days. Exposures of union racketeering and misuse of funds constitutes in itself a rather bitter dose for the unions everywhere. Additionally, of course, they have brought upon themselves some very special problems and internecine warfare and strife in the South. The rank and file Southern labor union member, or the unorganized potential member, simply cannot and will not go along with the expressed determination of the labor leaders and international unions to destroy the way of life to which Southerners have been accustomed for generations.

Actually, the combined A.F.L.-C.I.O. lost little time in declaring war on the pattern of racial coexistence in the South and has at every opportunity fought to end all racial segregation wherever it is encouraged, whether in the public schools, within the unions themselves, or anywhere else. Some impartial observers have indeed concluded that labor has sewn in the South the seeds of regional destruction of the labor movement, or at least that the cause of labor in the South has been set back by a minimum of ten years.

Meanwhile, even early in the present year, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. announced plans for a mammoth newspaper-radio-TV campaign to "change the South's whole mental attitude on labor unions and civil rights." Labor leadership concedes, as a matter of fact, that the South's whole way of thinking must be changed before any significant number of Dixie workers can be organized. Oddy enough, since then, there has been little or nothing said about this attempted massive "brain-washing," and it will be intriguing to observe how and when, in the light of current trends and developments, an "educational" campaign of this type, described so glibly by the top union brass, will be under way and to speculate upon the money which would be needed to change so easily the mental attitude of a third of the United States.

the mill production **BALANCE SHEET**

. . . a valuable tool

What information do you need to make a mill production balance sheet? Putting stock through the processes in the mill is just like putting money through the bank. If you write a check for more than you have in there, brother, you're in trouble.

A mill production balance sheet is a valuable tool which should be in the hands of every management operating in the textile field. Unlike building a house where the work must be started with the foundations, the preparation of a mill balance starts with the construction of the roof. Literally, of course, this means the work must be started with the total poundage expected out of the cloth room, in the greige goods plant.

Total poundage is broken down in sub-totals for each style which is to be run and the proper number of machines assigned to the processing of the various yarns and stocks. The preparation of such a balance sheet is no small task. However, the work can be simplified if all the facts are

gathered beforehand and assembled in some logical sequence. Outlined in the following paragraphs is the information which is necessary for the efficient performance of this job.

Picking

The facts relevant to the operation of the pickers necessary in the preparation of the balance includes the lap weight in ounces per yard, the number of revolutions per minute made by the lap rolls and the diameter of the lap rolls. The lap roll circumference is calculated from this known diameter and, by multiplication, the number of yards per minute produced by the picker is found. Since the ounces per yard of the lap is a known factor, it may be multiplied by the number of yards per minute and minutes per hour. The result of the calculation is divided by the number of ounces per pound and the number of pounds per hour produced by the picker at 100 per cent efficiency

is found. This figure must be multiplied by the per cent efficiency of the equipment to find the actual pounds per hour produced. A waste factor must also be assigned to the operation for use when the balance is made.

Carding

The number of grains per yard of sliver delivered along with the speed and diameter of the coiler calender roll must be known in establishing production rates on the cards. From this information the number of pounds per hour per card for 100 per cent efficiency can be deduced. The efficiency at which the cards actually operate and another waste factor must also be established for later use. In cases which involve the use of more than one stock of cotton, close examination should be made to determine the waste removed on each individual grade. Obviously good middling will not yield as great an amount of strips and fly waste as strict low middling cotton. Factors of this nature must be considerations in mill balance determinations. The carding efficiency is determined largely by the average number of cards which are grinding or out of production for other reasons. It is also well to note the amount of drafting which is being done on the card since this may be an important factor in determining if the mill balance is correct. It is possible that analysis will show one or more processes in which the drafting operation is used to excess in order to get the correct poundage to the subsequent process.

Breaker And Finisher Drawing

Information which is similar to the carding information required is necessary for both processes of drawing. This information is the weight, in grains per yard, of the drawing sliver; the diameter and revolutions per minute of the coiler calender roll; and the operating efficiency of the equipment. The number of feet per minute of the coiler calender roll is found. This figure is then converted into terms of yards per hour. The number of pounds per hour is the result of the simple multiplication of the grains per yard times yards per hour divided by 7,000 which is the number of grains per pound. A waste factor, again, is important for later calculations of the number of deliveries required to process a specific number of pounds. The amount of draft done at this operation should also be noted.

Roving And Spinning

The information necessary for the calculations of required spindles for producing specific poundages of roving and spinning is practically the same. The various counts of roving and spinning must be known. The drafting done on each process in producing each count must be known. Since the contraction factor enters the calculations in these processes, the twist multiple of each count must be known. The front roll speed and the diameter of the front roll must also be determined before beginning the mill balance. The pounds per spindle per hour at 100 per cent efficiency are calculated from these figures. An actual efficiency must be established for each different count or stock. The 100 per cent figure is then adjusted to the actual efficiency and the total number of spindles required to process a given number of pounds of each count is obtainable. A waste

factor for both roving and spinning must be established for each count.

Weaving

Information required from the weaving phase of the operation must start with the number of pounds of each style which is to be produced. The construction details of each style must be noted. That is, the number of ends and picks per inch, contraction, crimp, width, and so forth in order to determine the per cent warp and filling in each style. Determinations must be made to find the percentage of size on the warp yarns. The loom speed, or picks per minute, must be found for each type or width of loom and factors must be established for the efficiency of the looms. This efficiency includes not only warp and filling stops but also such things as average number of warps run out per given period, average number of looms standing for flags or overhauling, etc. Waste factors for each style must be found since waste which is made in the weave room must be entered into the mill in the opening hoppers and processed all the way through the mill. These poundages must come through the mill's equipment and allowances for them in the mill balance are necessary.

The Balancing Act

The actual act of balancing the mill is started with the breakdown, by style, of poundages of each different stock or blend and the various counts of warp and filling yarns needed for the production of the required number of yards of cloth in the weave room. These figures are adjusted to waste factors and kept separated by counts of yarn for further use in spinning calculations. By these weave room calculations, it is determined if the number of looms presently in operation is sufficient for the production of necessary total poundage of fabrics. The pounds per hour total required for each count of yarn is determined and brought forward to the spinning room balance.

In the spinning room balance, the object is to determine the number of spindles necessary to produce the required poundage on each count of both warp and filling. The yarn number, draft, twist multiple, front roll speed, pounds per spindle per hour at 100 per cent and at actual per cent efficiency, total pounds per hour required and the number of spindles required are placed in a vertical column. The known factors are entered in the appropriate positions and the unknown factors are determined from them. The balance of the spinning room is then found if the number of spindles required for each count are totaled and compared with the actual number of spindles in operation.

All the counts of yarn made from a given hank roving are totaled to find the number of pounds per hour for this specific hank roving. The number of spindles required for production of this number of pounds per hour is found in a manner similar to that used in the spinning frame balance. The figures are set in a columnar fashion and lines linking yarn counts to roving counts may be drawn.

The number of pounds of each stock or blend required to fulfill the needs of the various counts of roving are totaled and entered in a column, under finisher drawing, opposite total pounds per hour required. Other information listed in this column is sliver delivered (grains per yard), draft, coiler calender roll r.p.m. and feet per

minute, pounds delivered per hour at 100 per cent and actual per cent efficiency, and the number of deliveries required. The unknown factors are found by calculation and the required number of deliveries is compared with the actual number in operation.

Calculations for the carding operation are substantially the same as for drawing. The number of pounds per hour of each stock or blend required to operate the drawing is a most important point. The number of cards necessary for the production of the required poundage of each stock or blend is found, totaled and compared with the number actually in operation.

All stocks or blends are combined in calculations concerning the pickers, in most cases. The information is set into columnar form and includes lap weight (ounce per yard), lap roll revolutions per minute, pounds per picker per hour at 100 per cent and at actual per cent efficiency, total pounds per hour required and the number of pickers required.

Of course, in each instance where textiles are processed some amount of waste is made. This waste occurs in greater or lesser amounts depending on the type and nature of the machine. It is far beyond the scope of this writing to set waste percentages so we will suffice to recognize the fact that there is waste at each operation and it must be added to the production of the previous operation to assure proper balance of the entire mill.

The facts revealed by a mill balance sheet will make obvious bottlenecks which possibly had previously been thought of as a place where shortages often occur but were

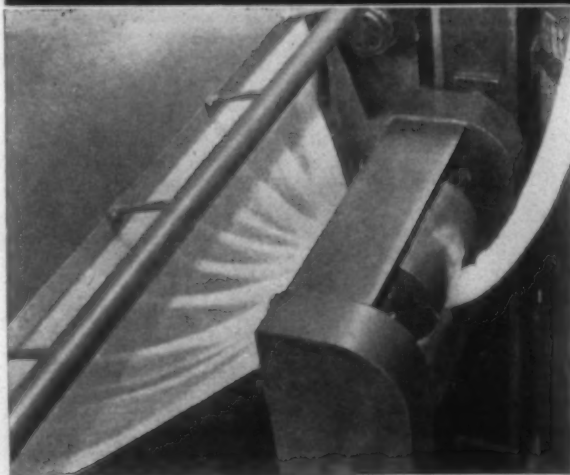
due to inefficient operation. Few, if any, mills will send out an order for an additional picker if the balance shows picker room requirements exceeding the limit of productivity. However, the balance shows accurately the difference in the two figures and may make the solution obvious because of the detailed nature of the information. The drafting organization may be found to be in a state of misapplication with failure to take advantage of full drafting capacities on some counts or numbers of yarns, and perhaps exceeding capacities on others. Many other advantages can be found in having this valuable, detailed congregation of facts on the operating features of the mill's productive machinery.

Seydel-Woolley Scholarship Award

Walter W. Freed, 21, rising Aiken junior at Clemson College, has been named recipient of the \$250 Seydel-Woolley & Co. scholarship for the 1957-58 academic year.

Mr. Freed, a native of Nashville, Tenn., has a two-year 3.6 (of possible 4.0) cumulative grade point ratio in textile engineering. He was elected president of Phi Eta Sigma, honorary scholastic fraternity, as a freshman and is a member of the Sabre Air Command, A.F.R.O.T.C. service organization on campus, the Canterbury Club and the National Textile Manufacturers' Society. He served last year as managing editor of the official textile school publication, *Bobbin and Beaker*. The scholarship is given yearly in textile engineering for scholastic ability, financial need and evidence of leadership potential to the southern textile industry.

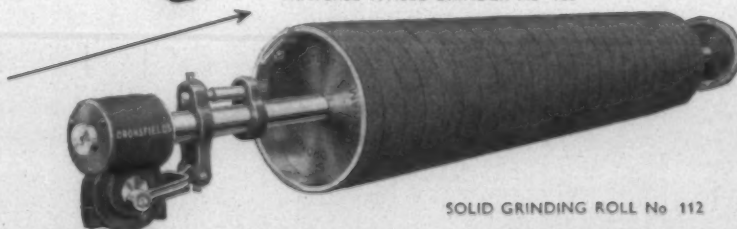
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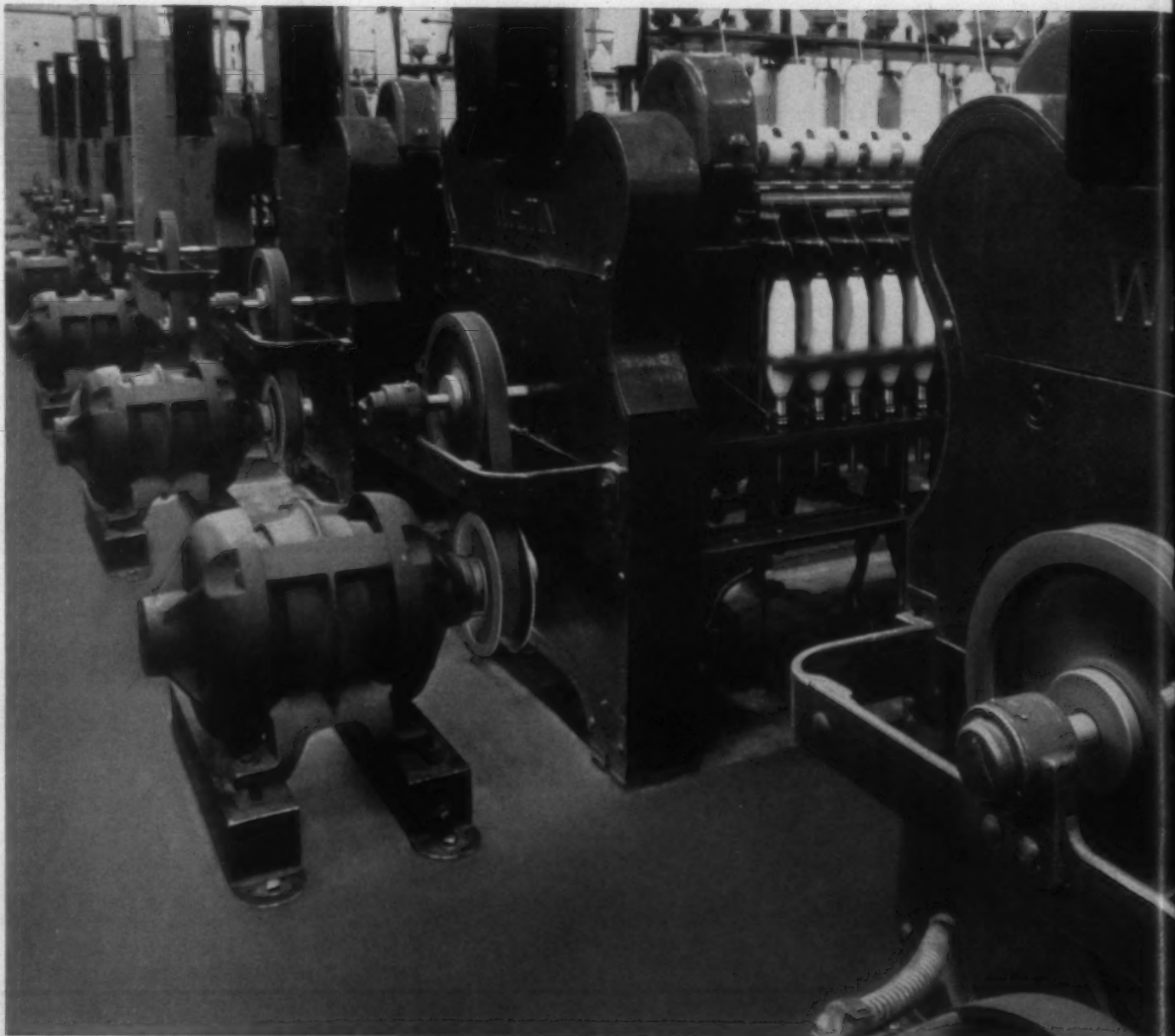
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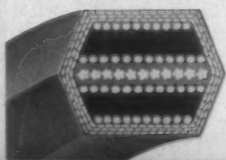
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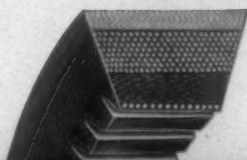


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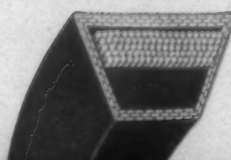
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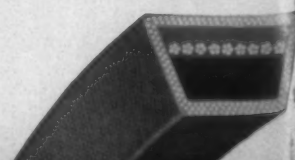
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Research at West Point

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Working on the assumptions that the successful textile concern must continue to probe—new methods, new products and new approaches—and that nothing is so characteristic of our times as sudden, rapid, far-reaching change, the West Point Mfg. Co. has emphasized research with full divisional status since 1943. It all began back in 1918 with a hand driven tensile-strength tester.

THE research division of West Point Mfg. Co. is located at Shawmut, Ala., the geographical center of "The Valley" where the company operates ten divisions and one subsidiary—at West Point, Ga., Lanett, Shawmut, Langdale, Fairfax and River View, Ala.

Organized as an operating division in 1943, the re-

search division originated with some rudimentary work done in 1918 with a hand driven tensile-strength tester in the supply room of the Shawmut Mill at the time the late O. G. Murphy was plant manager.

Impressed by the results of this work, Mr. Murphy became interested in the possibilities of more varied and more adequate testing on a larger scale. Whereupon he was authorized by the company to visit the manufacturing plants of a number of West Point's largest customers to study their specific needs and requirements. Later, upon his recommendation, the company set up a definite operation, known as the Testing Laboratory.

It was then, in 1921, that a small brick building for this operation was constructed in the rear of the Shawmut Mill. This building was equipped for the control of temperature and moisture, a relatively new, but highly desirable contrivance. Thus, West Point was among the pioneers



This modernistic building completed in 1950 at Shawmut, Ala., houses five departments and a 3,000-volume library of West Point's research division. (Photos used by courtesy of *The Westpointer*.)



The processing department at the research division actually produces the material needed for testing. The work is done on miniature machines, scaled down from those in use in the mills. Raw cotton can be transformed into cloth in this one room.

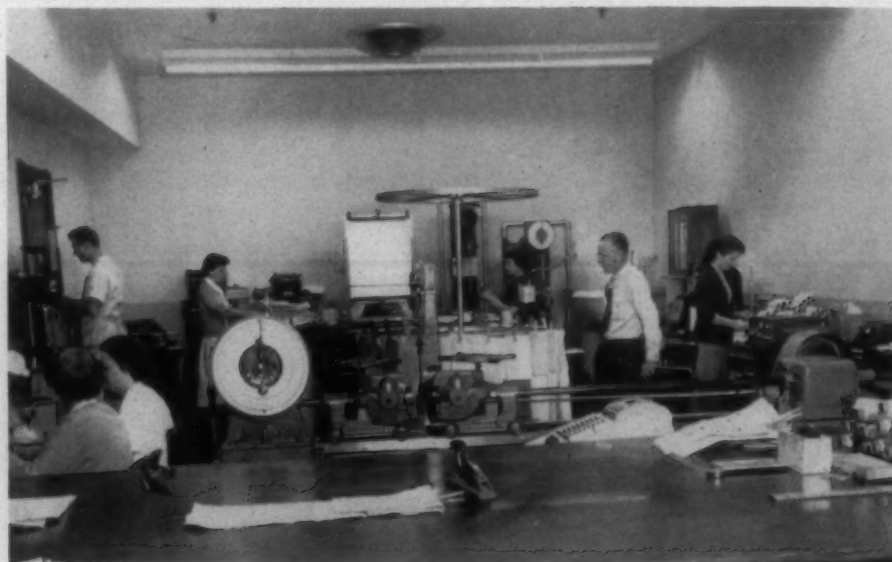
in the vitally important field of testing in cotton textile manufacturing.

The new building was equipped with additional and more efficient facilities. In the beginning the work was primarily that of tests on hose and belting duck and on other specification goods which were being made largely in the company's duck mills. As the years passed, and as a much wider field of usefulness for the laboratory became evident, its services were expanded to embrace other activities connected with maintenance and improvement of quality products; with better manufacturing methods; and with the correlation of the manufacturing standards of the company's mills to the requirements of customers.

A Matter Of Supply And Demand

Requests for services frequently required considerable laboratory research, with many problems calling for comparative testing in connection with experimental fabrics.

This view of the research division's facilities shows part of the physical testing equipment which is required for the operation. Tests for tensile strength, evenness, moisture regain, skein strength, abrasion resistance and many others are performed here.



As these demands for laboratory work multiplied it became necessary to provide larger quarters and more adequate facilities for the processes. Therefore, a new laboratory building was constructed in Shawmut, in 1937, with standard equipment being installed.

When the research department was organized as a company division in 1943, M. Earl Heard, a native of Lanett, was named director. Mr. Heard was previously dean of Philadelphia Textile Institute and head of the textile school at Texas Tech. He was educated at Georgia Tech and Texas Tech. He was elected vice-president in charge of research in 1947.

Before organizing a research staff in 1943, Mr. Heard established a technical library which has grown until it now contains some 3,000 volumes. The library also subscribes to over 200 periodicals and employs a full-time librarian. The further organization in 1943 consisted of the establishing of departments for testing, chemical processing, fabric development and clerical. Later there were added the mechanical and electronics departments.

By 1950 the activities of the research division necessitated larger quarters for operations. In that year there was erected a modernistically designed structure of steel and concrete containing some 22,000 square feet of floor space. The division employs some 60 persons.

The Work And The Results

The problem begins with a definition, which is not always a simple matter. A search follows for all available information. Library facilities come into play to see what information is already available and whether or not patents have been issued. Evaluation of this material is made and a certain amount of it selected for use and reference. Preliminary design preceeds the making of a working model. Finally, a demonstration is held. That is the procedure generally followed for new helpful devices or major research projects. The man in the mill is the ultimate benefactor.

Outstanding successes attributed to the research division are the non-woven fabrics produced by the Lantuck Division, the development of the Micronaire and the Neptel, which are devices for measuring the fineness of cotton fiber



GIVE FABRICS A HAND!

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The loud applause is for the way both Amprozime and Protozime (in liquid or powder form) take the guess-work out of de-sizing—giving fabrics a *good hand* and a uniform ground that's perfect for dyeing without streaks or shading. Potent proteolytic protein degrading enzymes and amylolytic starch digesting enzymes do the converting operation by attacking starches and/or proteins at the very same time.

Jacques Wolf Amprozime and Protozime have unlimited uses and application in textile processing and research. Whatever your particular problem, we would welcome the opportunity to submit samples and complete data—without obligation. Contact:



Plants in: Clifton, N.J.,
Carlstadt, N.J., Los Angeles, Calif.



This machinist works in a department of the research division which must translate theories into realities, plans into machines.

and the imperfections in yarn. Labor-savings also have a high priority at the research division.

The Ultimate Aim

Nothing is so characteristic of our times as change; sudden, rapid, far reaching change. One day a product may be a leader in its field. On the next, because of a new development and a vanishing market, there is widespread overproduction and oversupply. Nowhere is there an individual who lives beyond the sphere or influence of technical development of recent years. The more competitive the business, the more need there is for constant improvement in every phase of operation.

A great industrial commission, given to a handful of West Point men, is the responsibility for keeping the company in step with the times, ready for any eventuality. This commission is held by a group of scientific and technical people located in the research division at Shawmut, Ala.



A control device operated by an electronics department employee demonstrates a fundamental function of this group.

Lowenstein Calls For Higher Tariffs

Leon Lowenstein, chairman of the board, M. Lowenstein & Sons, told a conference of executives of the company's subsidiary Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., in mid-July that textile problems have become international in scope. He said, however, that these problems could be overcome by intelligent hard work and co-operation. He expressed optimism over the industry's outlook.

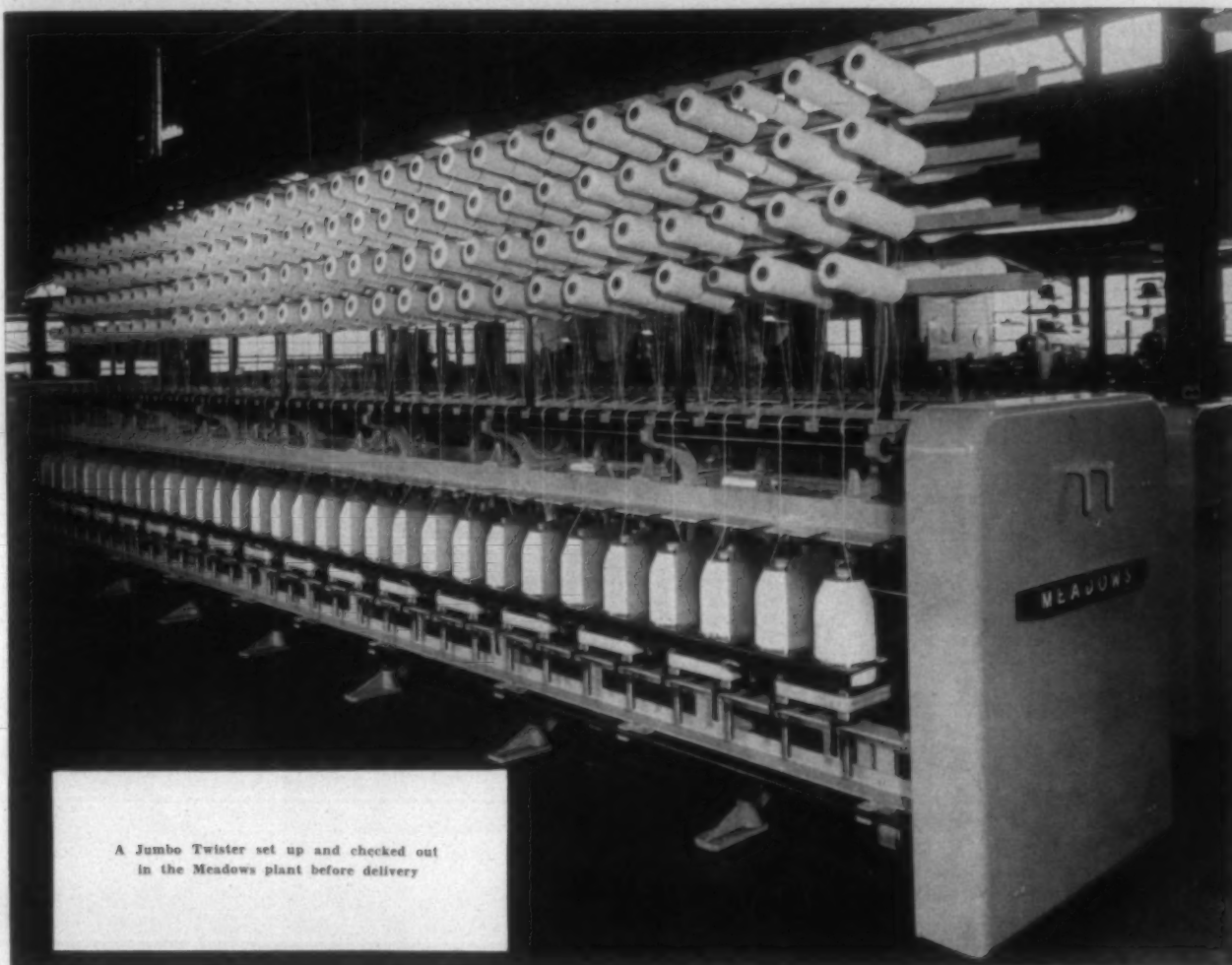
"The number one issue in the 1958 congressional elections," Mr. Lowenstein said, "will be whether this country is to have free trade or proper protective tariffs. The textile business is not expendable, as some people in government seem to think." Mr. Lowenstein said that even the general public seems to forget that the mills, including those in the South, were created not by public money, "but by private enterprise and initiative."

Mr. Lowenstein stressed as very important factors, two keys to the future in textiles, "The first is proper production that parallels consumption. The second factor, though not necessarily second in importance, is proper protective tariffs, not a dependence on quotas. We can develop and hold greater production if we promote our merchandise properly," he said, "so that consumers have full realization of the values we are giving them today." He pointed out that the cost of textiles has gone up less than the costs of other commodities, "but we have not merchandised our products well enough so that the public appreciates this. We have not sold textiles as well as other import products, some of which are competitive, have been sold. We have not stressed our superior quality or the variety of uses to which textiles have expanded," he said. "Because of our failure to do this, paper and plastics have taken away some of our business." Mr. Lowenstein said that the business which textiles have lost in various fields could be more than recovered in expanded textile sales fields.

Turning his attention to imports of goods from low-wage countries, Mr. Lowenstein asserted that these have not just "scratched" the working people and the industries in this country, they "have hurt badly." He said that "we cannot be saved by quotas on imports. We can be rescued from this flood of destructive cheap goods only by the proper protective tariffs." He predicted a recession, or a depression, "whatever you choose to call it," unless the government puts on protective tariffs. He concluded saying that "if Japan and other countries can purchase raw cotton at a cheaper rate than we can buy it and inundate us with goods made by slave labor, they will have an edge that the U. S. textile industry can overcome only by the tariff wall."

Chattanooga Yarn Outing, Sept. 19-20

The Chattanooga Yarn Association will hold its annual outing Sept. 19-20, with headquarters at the Read House in downtown Chattanooga, Tenn. The annual golf tournament will be held as usual at the Lookout Mountain Fairyland Golf Club, with Bob Griffith, Henry Crumbliss and Littleton Spurlock in charge. The skeet shoot will be staged at the Chattanooga Rod and Gun Club, with George Bailey, David Robinson and Col. R. D. McDonald handling arrangements. The outing will close with the annual banquet Friday evening, Sept. 20, in the ball room of the Read House.



A Jumbo Twister set up and checked out in the Meadows plant before delivery

A completely new, completely **ANTI-FRICTION** **JUMBO TWISTER by MEADOWS**

This twister has a 10" gauge; 8" diameter ring; carries a bobbin 14" overall, 12" build. This means a 9 lb. package of knotless yarn on numbers as coarse as 8/8.

It is as completely anti-friction as a frame can be made. All gear-end studs and roll stands are ball bearing. Individual drive pulleys and shafting are ball-bearing mounted. Double ball-bearing tension pulleys make reversing easy. Lifter rod bushings have been eliminated, replaced with anti-friction rollers. Even the builder motion is anti-friction.

It is a sturdy frame—of steel construction: base rails, roller beams, ring-rails, head and foot ends, doors . . . all are steel.

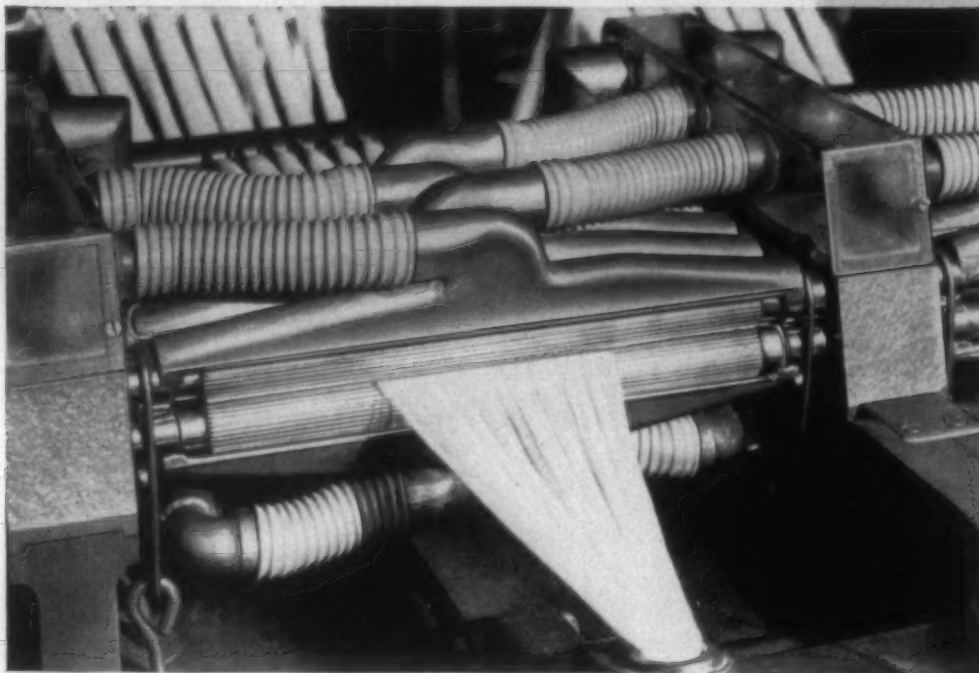
Our twister frames will run bobbins from 10 to 15 inches. They can be operated at higher speeds than any competitive twister. We can supply twisters from the smallest to the largest in gauge and ring.

If you have twisting problems, please contact us.

MEADOWS MANUFACTURING CO. **ATLANTA, GA.**

It's New!

Vacuum Cleaning* for *Feathertouch* Drafting



New in Principle *New* in Efficiency

Like the rest of the Feathertouch Drafting System, our Vacuum Cleaning relies on new scientific design for its exceptional results. It gently picks up dirt, trash, and fly, FROM THE ROLLS instead of sucking them forcibly out of the web. Test frames, in ordinary mill operation show the following results.

LESS STAPLE WASTE Tests show that using vacuum on the rolls instead of on the web saves greatly on staple pick up. Less than 1% of the collected waste consists of good staple.

CLEANER SLIVER Although exact records were not kept, the amount of dirt, trash, and fly far exceeded the normal percentage of such cleanings.

LESS LAP UPS Individual roll cleaners and instant knock-off action greatly reduce lap ups.

90% LESS CLEANING TIME No bottom or top clearers to pick.

ELIMINATES SLUBS

INCREASED PRODUCTION The Vacuum Cleaning System permits fuller utilization of Ideal Feathertouch Drafting's tremendous potential speed. Records show a production of 2,100 yards every 17 minutes — 370 feet per minute.

*Pat. Pending

Specifications:

1. Each roll has an individual close-fitting, full-length cleaner.
2. Each delivery has an individual plastic viewing section for visual observation of performance.
3. Each frame has its individual vacuum system and collector box.
4. Does not increase frame height.



Ideal Industries, Inc.

Bessemer City, N. C.

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

A report on Cole Engineering Co.'s **New Drafting Element**

Cole Engineering Co. set out to produce a top roll which (1) has a straight rigid shaft; (2) has independently revolving cots; (3) is capable of excessive loads; (4) has grease sealed in and lint sealed out; (5) is a never-to-be disassembled, self-contained unit; and (6) has cots which are simple to buff with complete accuracy. A look at the company's construction principles and assembly procedures is presented here.

A MAJOR advancement in the field of ring spinning drafting units has been claimed by the Cole Engineering Co., Columbus, Ga. A new concept in top roller construction in conjunction with a different type of adjustable spring weighting system are reported to be the main improvements which spell greater operating efficiency in terms

of pounds produced and, in addition, less top roller maintenance costs. Better fiber control due to the improved weighting system is responsible for more uniform yarns. More uniform yarn means fewer thick and thin places and fewer thin places mean greater breaking strength.

To get the facts, TEXTILE BULLETIN visited both the plant of the roller producer and one of the first volume users of the unit, Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.

Design Features Of Top Roll

The outstanding features of the Cole Engineering Corp.'s top rolls are: (1) straight and rigid shaft, (2) cot cylinders revolve independently with each being mounted on two bearings to eliminate any rocking action, (3) shaft bearings are capable of withstanding excessive loads, (4) the grease is positively sealed in and lint and dirt is positively sealed out which eliminates choking, roll cleaning and relubrications, (5) the roll is a self-contained unit which is never to be disassembled, and (6) the cots are simple to apply and buff with accuracy.

The roller shaft will stand weighting in excess of 75 pounds, according to the manufacturer. It is hardened and finished on a centerless grinder. Roller bearings are used due to the fact that this type bearing has many times the load capacity of ball bearings of the same outside diameter. Roller bearings also permit the use of a larger diameter shaft. The roller bearing especially produced for this top roll is said to have a load capacity in excess of 150 pounds. It has a built-in thrust element operating in the same lubricant.

The bearing race is flared inward at one end and outward at the other. This permits maximum hardening of the race before the rollers are loaded because no crimping action is necessary. After the rollers are loaded, a hardened retaining washer is pressed in against a shoulder in the race, which allows proper end clearance for the rollers. Flexible tension seals hold the lubricant in the top roll. These same seals also make it impossible for lint or other foreign matter to enter the lubricated area. This seal is attached to the end of each cot cylinder in such a manner that the inner diameter rests with tension and a running fit against an outward taper on the shaft.

The seal locks are smooth and tapered and in combination with the tapered shaft, reportedly eliminate the possibility of lint reaching the seal with any pressure. A lap-up or even loose lint is conveyed away from the seal. Since the roll is highly polished and operates dry on all exposed surfaces, lint is not attracted. If present, it is easily removed



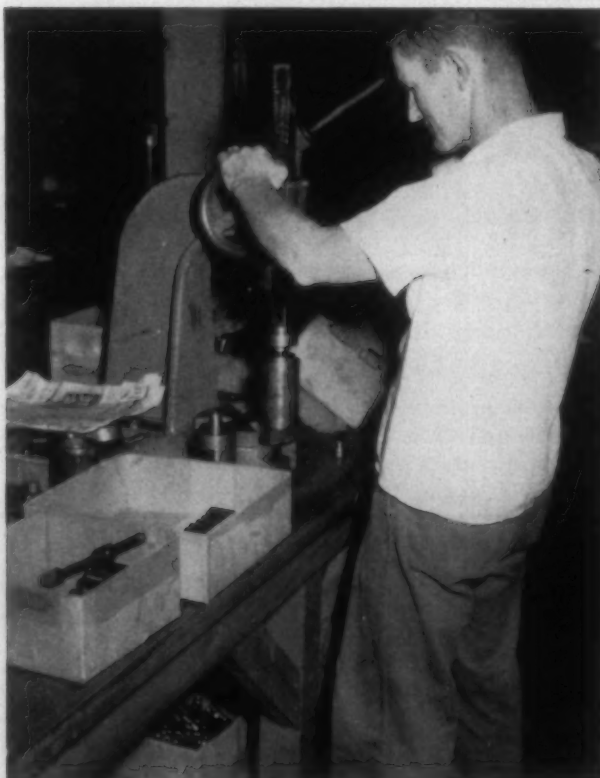
The Cole Engineering Co. makes all of the tools it uses in the construction of new rolls. This tool maker is working at a vertical milling machine. In the background is the roller buffer. Cots are pressed directly onto the serated cylinder and buffed. There is no solid arbor involved in the design of the new top roll.



Gauging the adjustment of the nose bar and bracket. The maximum allowable tolerance in this operation is 0.005 inches. Dial gauges are used in this testing jig to obtain accuracy not possible by other methods.



In this operation in the assembly of the Rusco unit the two cylinders, separator seals and spindle are locked in place with a locking ring. The part is then taken to a press where the end seals are closed.



A hand-powered press is used in closing end seals on the nebless rolls of the Rusco drafting unit.



The assembly of the Rusco unit's bracket, nose bar, spacers and apron guides is an operation which must be done by hand. A specially constructed assembly jig is in use by this assembly-line workman.



An over-all view of the assembly and inspection area.

by picking. The life of this type of seal has not been established but it is known to have been employed successfully for more than 20 years at speeds many times that of a top roll on spinning. Since the life of the roll will be considerably beyond 15 years, provision has been made for replenishing the lubricant without disassembly of the roll.

The long draft conversion, which is known as the Rusco unit, is designed so as to eliminate the use of cap bar nebs and cradles without sacrificing true alignment or bearing strength in the rolls. The nebs are eliminated by rigidly attaching a bracket to the shaft of the middle roll, providing a parallel groove for alignment of the front roll. This is, in effect, equivalent to moving the nebs from the ends to the center of the roll. A stainless steel nose bar is attached to the same bracket, in parallel relation to the rolls, which eliminates the necessity for having cradles in the device. Apron guides and removable spacers are also incorporated. The spacers assure horizontal relation with the lower nose bar on which they rest. The bracket, which is made of extruded aluminum, is extended upward to provide for individual front roll clearers. The unit also provides for the use of condensers when these devices are specified.

Spring Weighting System

The spring weighting unit occupies the same space as conventional loops, levers and hooks used in gravity weighting. Approximately 1,000 pounds of dead weight per frame is eliminated in using this spring system. It is a self-contained assembly and is installed on and above the beam. Frame cleaning is greatly eased and more efficient application of automatic frame cleaners is afforded. The tension adjustment for the fully enclosed spring is independent of the stirrup adjustment. Any desired over-all weighting may be obtained.

A hydraulic weight testing unit is used for determination of the weight on the top rolls. When the weighting is being set, the rolls are not lifted at all. Instead, they are held in place with the cots fully compressed as they would be if the frame were in normal operation. A hydraulically controlled clamp separates the saddle from the top roll shaft a distance of 0.005 inches. The stirrup pressure is recorded on the device's dial gauge. Adjustments in spring tension are made with the tester in this position. The tension on the spring is held in place by an adjusting nut and a jam nut. These nuts cannot be moved without the use of the small adjusting tool developed specifically for this purpose.

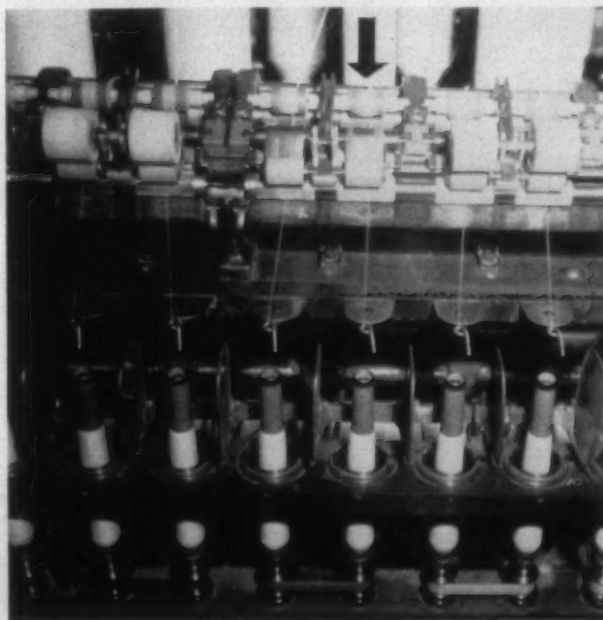
The Rusco at Russell

Results are reported here of the new drafting element in operation under mill conditions on 52 spinning frames for a period of over a year at the Russell Mfg. Co.

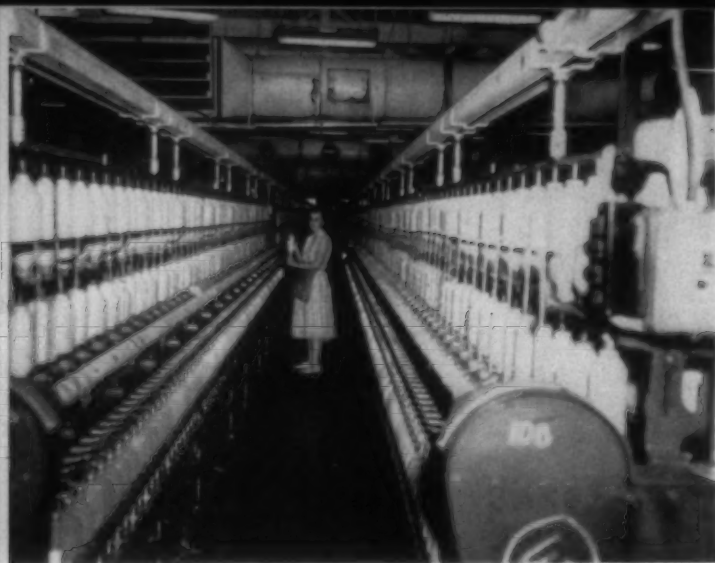
AFTER viewing the construction of the new drafting unit and understanding the details of the roller and weighting system, the next logical question relates to the performance of this device under mill conditions. For this information TEXTILE BULLETIN visited Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala., mill No. 4. The results reported here are based on the fact that this mill has been operating some 52 spinning frames equipped with the Rusco unit for about one year.

Operating Details

The spinning frames in the No. 4 mill spinning room are employed in the manufacture of 40s combed warp yarn from 1.50 hank roving. The stock used is $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch middling cotton. These frames are running at a front roll speed of 120 revolutions per minute. The coefficient of variation as found by the Uster tester is 14.5 per cent. The yarn has a break factor of 2,450. It has approximately 27 turns per inch and a twist multiple of about 4.25. The spinners operating these frames have jobs of 30 sides each. The frames are equipped with traveling cleaners which blow off the creels, drafting element, rails, underframe and ceiling. The average number of ends down per thousand spindle hours is 17.



Duo-Roth spinning frame with Cole Engineering Co. rolls and spring weighting device. Top clearer rollers have been removed (arrow) from the center deliveries to afford a view of the element. The nebbless front rolls are clearly seen. The frame is spinning combed 40s warp yarn with a Uster coefficient of variation of 14.5 per cent, average of 17 E.D.P.T.S.H. and break factor of 2,450 from 1.50 hank roving at a front roll speed of 120 revolutions per minute.



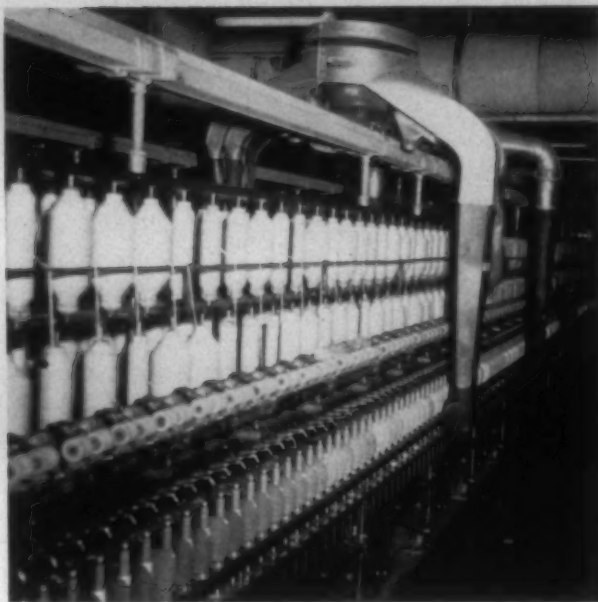
Over-all view of the spinning room shows a portion of the humidification system. The floor in this room has been refinished and the constant sweeping action of the traveling cleaners keeps it clean at all times.

Spring Weighting Device

The top rolls are set in this spinning room with a tension of 60 pounds. The setting gauge is clipped on the saddle and the desired weight is set by adjusting spring tension with an adjusting and locking tool. Use of this device assures the accurate setting of weight on all deliveries, with uniformity. Constant and uniform weight control on the rolls of all deliveries is said to be one of major factors in the success of the entire drafting element. Slippage between the top and bottom roll is virtually eliminated.



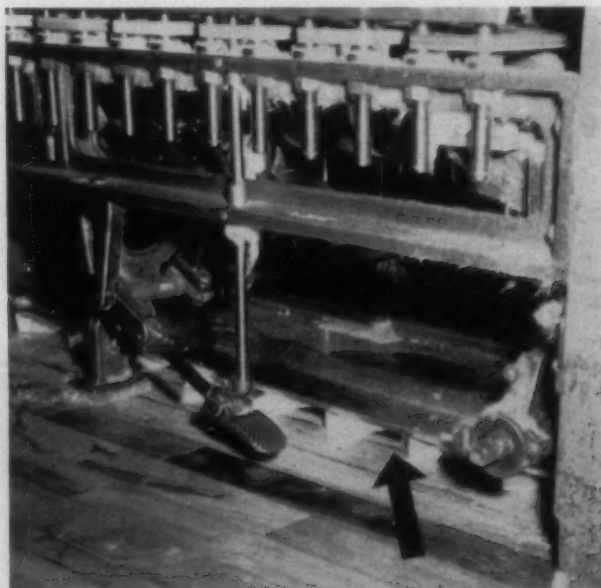
The weight setting device is shown in use here. The gauge is clipped on the saddle and the appropriate setting is made by adjusting spring tension with a special adjusting and locking tool. This mill sets the rolls at 60 pounds. Constant and uniform weight control is a major factor in the success of the entire drafting element. An integral part of the unit is a condenser which keeps the yarn smooth and free of fuzziness allowing for improved efficiency on the spoolers.



This traveling frame cleaner blows off the frame, overhead and floor. The lint blown along the floor is directed toward a suction under a line of frames which exhausts into a collection unit. Cleanliness of entire spinning room at all times is thus achieved.

Spooler Production Improved

The mill has had a spooler production improvement of over 100 pounds per spooler hand per shift since the spinning frame conversion installation was completed. This is due, in part, to the fact that the yarn is stronger and since it is more uniform, it has fewer weak, thin places. Another part of the spooler's increased output is due to the fact that the condensers in the drafting unit produce a smoother yarn. This means that fuzz does not accumulate in the spooler's snick plate. It is felt that the fuzz accumulation which builds up in the snick plate eventually causes slubs, which would ordinarily pass through the opening to break down the end.



This suction trough (arrow) is under a line of spinning frames in a central location in the spinning room. Lint blown by the frame and floor cleaners is directed toward this trough and exhausted into a collection unit.

Warp Preparation & Weaving

A Study in Loom Fixing

By FRANK D. HERRING (Part Fourteen)

In the following installment in this series for loom fixers and their supervisors, the author discusses the importance of picking the right man for the loom fixer's job, and then goes into some of the essential steps required in properly training him.

THE selecting and training of the loom fixer is the responsibility of the supervisor. He usually confers with his assistants, second hands, head loom fixers, etc., before deciding on the individual to be chosen to train for this work. There are several things to be taken into consideration before deciding on the trainee. It is not absolutely necessary, but it is to the trainee's advantage if he is an experienced weaver. Thus he would have a pretty clear understanding of certain phases of the loom fixer's duties, and he would be more likely to work in harmony with the weavers after he is trained and put on a section of looms, because he would understand the weavers' problems.

Another advantage in selecting weavers to train for fixing work is that it will promote employees already in the organization, and who are already familiar with the company's rules and policies, and it will also give an encouraging incentive to the other employees in the organization who want to better their conditions and gain promotion. Character, personality, reliability, ambition, physical fitness and general habits are things to be considered in possible trainees, because one might qualify in every other way and be an undesirable selection due to certain traits of character and habits.

Of course the trainee should have a desire to become a loom fixer. He should not be chosen unless he really wants to learn to fix looms. If the trainee really wants to become a loom fixer, it is the supervisor's responsibility to instill in him the desire to become a good loom fixer. Also, it is the supervisor's responsibility to see that the trainee gets the training to become a good loom fixer. The only way this can be done, in a reasonable length of time, is to give the trainee the basic fundamentals in loom fixing at the beginning of his training period. The basic fundamentals consist of knowing how to build the entire loom, and how to adjust and set each and every part, correctly, in relation to the other parts of the loom.

The success of any complicated operation depends on the proper planning prior to the actual beginning of the operation. Fixing looms is a very complicated job, and requires plenty of skill, ingenuity and know-how. Very few of the weaving mills have the necessary training fa-

cilities or use the proper procedure in the training of the loom fixers.

In organizing a loom fixer's training program, several things are absolutely necessary in order to achieve the best results. These requirements consist of the following: a capable teacher or instructor; two fully equipped looms; a work bench equipped with a vise; a complete set of loom fixer's tools (including straight edges and all the necessary gauges furnished by the loom builders); and a blackboard.

All of the items mentioned above are easy to obtain with the exception of the instructor. Trained men who are suitable for this work are very, very scarce. In order to qualify for this work, one must be a superior loom fixer, and he also must be able to explain in detail, and in an understandable way, the hows and the whys of loom fixing.

Good loom fixing requires more than just plain know-how in fixing; it also requires a lot of patience and understanding. It is best, but not absolutely necessary, if the supervisor of weaving can take the lead in teaching the trainees. But if he cannot do the teaching himself, he must be capable of selecting a capable man for the job, and then support him completely in the work. If the supervisor cannot do the actual teaching, his presence at all the class meetings will be a big help to all parties concerned. If he is not sufficiently trained to do the teaching himself, his attendance at classes will be beneficial to him in a personal way.

Training Room Equipment

Two complete looms should be available at all times in the classroom. One of the looms would be used for dismantling and reassembling, the other one set up and ready at all times to start and weave cloth. If it is not possible to take two looms out of production, parts may be taken from the supply department and the looms built in the classroom. A work bench and a vise should be available in the classroom. Teaching the trainee to file and fit castings properly is a most important part of his basic training. A complete assortment of loom builders gauges should be available. The teacher should instruct every trainee in the proper use of all the gauges used in building the loom. A blackboard in the classroom is a wonderful help, because many things which come up for discussion can be made much more understandable by the use of illustrations. The trainee also should be taught to make certain mathematical calculations pertaining to his work.

The teacher should do very little of the actual work of building the loom himself. The trainees should do the work

WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

under observation and guidance. This is true because learning by doing is the most effective and lasting method. There is nothing difficult about building the loom and setting up the composing parts except the required filing and fitting. The teacher should first teach the trainee the proper way to use a file and then teach him how to file a part for the desired result. The filed part should be cut in such a way that it will make firm and solid contact with the part of the loom on which it is mounted. The teacher should allow the trainee to do this filing and fitting work over and over until he is sure that he is capable of doing the work properly.

The teacher should allow the trainee to build the loom completely. He should emphasize the vital importance of tightening all parts securely. It is wasted effort on the loom fixer's part when he makes an adjustment on a part and then fails to tighten it properly. Knowing how to set up the various parts of the loom is the first essential in good loom fixing. However, this is only the first step in becoming a loom fixer. A trainee is not a loom fixer until he knows both the hows and the whys. He will learn the hows when he builds the loom and sets all the parts; but he will not begin to really learn the whys until after the loom is put into operation.

After the loom has been built, the teacher should show the trainee how to align the lay end plates with the race plate and then put the reed in place and square it. Then the trainee should be taught how the back box plates and the reed are aligned. After these operations are completed, the shuttle box parts should be applied. The loom is then ready for the shuttle to be boxed. There is a lot to learn

about putting on the pickers and boxing the shuttle properly. The teacher should strongly emphasize the proper techniques of completing this operation.

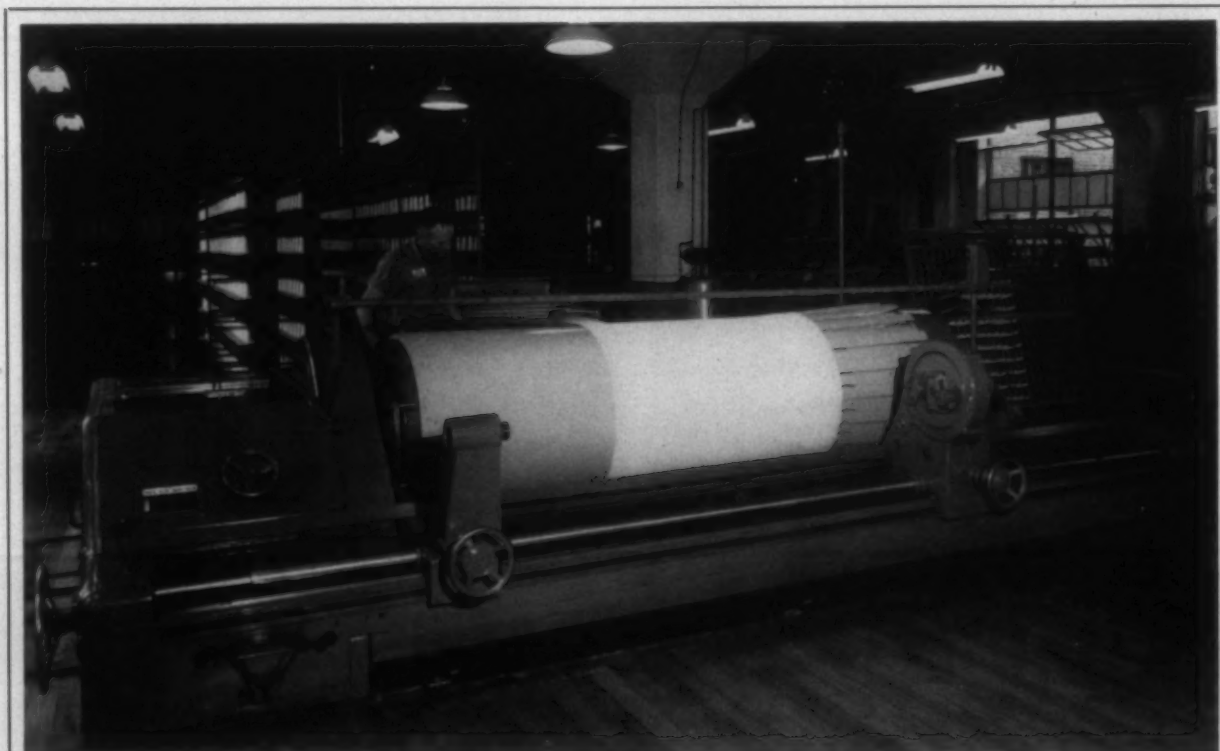
Starting Up The Loom

The previously mentioned operations only lay the groundwork for the learner's real training on his way to becoming a good loom fixer. Operating the loom with the shuttle in it before the warp is put on, the trainee will have learned only the hows in loom fixing. He will have learned very few of the whys. After the filling feeler, the battery, the harness rigging and the warp have been put on, the loom becomes a truly automatic machine. Then the trainee will begin to learn the whys and be on his way to becoming a loom fixer.

Three Types Of Loom Fixers

There are three distinct types of loom fixers in weaving mills today: superior, average and inferior. The superior loom fixer is a profitable asset to any weave mill. The average loom fixer is just about a break-even proposition, provided other general conditions are favorable. The inferior loom fixer is positively a money losing liability. The superior loom fixer is one who not only does the needed, or required things to fix the looms but he will do a lot of preventive loom fixing as he goes about his routine work. He has also learned to eliminate guesswork by following a routine checking system. He is never completely satisfied with his work but is continuously searching for better ways to do the job.

The average loom fixer is one who has arrived at the point where he can get by on his section and is content to



A BENNINGER SILK-SYSTEM WARPERS, the first in the U. S., has been installed at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh. The Swiss-made machine features a small-diameter drum, high speed and precision operation. Yarn may be rebeamed or the drum may be removed and placed behind the slasher. A mechanical computer and operations programming unit are built into the warper to insure precision operation.

Look
Behind

VICTOR

MILL



Charles C. Switzer, Vice President

TEXTILE SALES DIVISION
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Processors of corn, wheat and blended starches
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just drift with the tide of time and watch the world go by. These average loom fixers could be made over into superior fixers with the proper training and inspiration from their supervisors.

The inferior loom fixer is one who has never had any worthwhile basic training. He was probably put on a section of looms and left to find his own way. The route he has traveled in his work has been, and will continue to be, one of confusion, guesswork and uncertainty. He does not have a positive approach to his work but will usually start working on a loom, trying this and trying that, before he has any idea whatever as to the basic cause of the trouble. This is very bad loom fixing.

Turning Out Superior Fixers

With the necessary equipment, and a capable teacher, it is just as easy to train superior loom fixers as it is to turn out the average and inferior types. After the loom has been built and put into operation, the teacher should begin to teach the trainee to box the shuttle and also the many things which prevent the shuttle from boxing causing the loom to slam off. He should demonstrate these things to the trainee and explain the reason why happenings occur. Routine checking should be taught. All parts should be checked and tightened. Any needed adjustments and replacements should be placed on this routine basis. This is preventive loom fixing. If the teacher starts the trainee on this type of loom fixing he will realize that it is helpful to him and will develop into a superior loom fixer.

The teacher cannot make a first class loom fixer out of

the trainee during the training period before he is put on a section of looms. If his techniques are sound, the trainee, given a little help, will develop into a superior loom fixer in a minimum of time after he is put on a section of looms.

Knowing how to build the loom is essential and important. Knowing how to fix a loom to make it function properly when the trouble is known is also necessary. However, the most vitally important thing the teacher can teach the trainee is how to follow through on routine checks to determine the exact cause of a loom breakdown. At the same time the fixer should do some good preventive loom fixing and eliminate guesswork.

Using Gauges

It is easy to underestimate the value of the use of the necessary gauges when building the loom. It is also easy to overestimate the value of the use of gauges in fixing looms or running a section of looms. Building a loom and fixing a loom after it is put into production belong in two separate and different categories. One could be an expert in building looms but without additional training he would be in a new field of endeavor if called upon to take care of a section of looms in production.

When building a loom for the purpose of training beginners in loom fixing, the best thing to do is to use the gauges recommended by the loom builders. Many of the gauges which the loom builders would recommend for building the loom would be used by the loom fixer on a section of looms whenever replacements of certain parts were made necessary by breakdowns or excessive wear of certain parts.

Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

Essential Factor

Automatic Control Of Dyeing

"Automation" may be a relatively new word in our industrial vocabulary, but close control of manufacturing operations has always been in order. This discussion deals with automatic control of wet processing operations.

VARIOUS methods of dye vat control have been developed in recent years, and pneumatic, electric and electronic temperature controllers are available. Equally suitable controllers are made, based on program control, whereby a pre-determined time-temperature control curve is cut out on a thin aluminum sheet, or on a plastic sheet, thus producing a cam which readjusts the temperature setting of a control instrument, following a definite time schedule.

Generally speaking, temperature regulators for dyeing

By LEO WALTER, Consulting Engineer

operations should be impervious to the dyehouse atmosphere and suitably protected against corrosion. The material of thermostat bulbs or protecting pockets is usually stainless steel, or Monel, or has protective special coatings for the bulb metal. Penetration of corrosive dyehouse air to the control mechanism in the housing can be avoided by air-tight robust cases, and for pneumatic controllers by producing a slight positive air pressure inside the instrument housing. The steam control valves are pressure-operated diaphragm valves with special flow characteristics, and may be balanced, double seated, or single seated. Required air pressure is usually 15 p.s.i. supplied from air compressors where pneumatic control is applied.

The development of pneumatic dye vat controllers started

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with simple constant temperature control, and is applicable in many instances for the modern dyestuffs which provide the required quota of color to each individual fiber, and produce the necessary penetration. Less easy leveling of color (poor migration) or the need to be dyed level initially recommends the use of constant temperature control with time and signal features or the use of fully automatic cycle control (program control).

Thermostat Bulb Position

The great variety of dye vat designs allow space only to describe a few typical examples. For the common winch-type dyeing machine it may be preferable to position the bulb half-way down the salt box by clamping it on the perforated separation wall. The capillary between bulb and control housing is then partly immersed, and must be coated or made from suitable material to withstand the dye liquor. Where a plain bulb cannot be used and it is preferred to keep the capillary outside the liquor, the bulb can be inserted through a threaded boss in the side wall, or a metallic sheath can be fitted, allowing withdrawal of the bulb made from standard material.

The use of regulators can be strongly recommended. Where circulation pumps are applied, such as for pressure washers or dyeing machines of the Longclose type, insertion of the bulb in a bend of the circulation pipe or in the balance tank is best. It should be made sure that circulation of the bleach or dye liquor is as required, and fitting of a flow-tell-tale gadget will insure observation of flow much better than the ordinary pressure.

For overhead paddle machines the bulb can be fitted on the side wall vertically, protected by a perforated shield (guard plate). For revolving drum machines for yarns used in hosiery manufacture, the bulb can be inserted radially between drum cage and end of the machine. It is preferable to direct the flow of liquor towards the end of the bulb, but in case of reversal of liquor flow it does not matter much, as long as the liquor transmits heat along the bulb surface.

The few examples given for bulb location should suffice to enable the textile engineer to find—in co-operation with the control expert—the most favorable thermostat positions in textile finishing apparatus in general, using heat flow.

Yarn and Piece Machines

Dyeing machines designed for moving the material through the dye liquor, used in some types of yarn dyeing by means of rollers, etc., usually require pneumatic controller types.

Dyeing machines where the goods are wound on to a perforated cylinder, through which the liquor is pumped, can be controlled either by self-actuated temperature regulators, or by power-operated types, according to working conditions. Where hand dyeing of yarns is performed at uniform temperature, self-actuating temperature regulators are usually applicable. By-pass control is advisable where a steam coil is used for running load, i.e., for the boil, and where an open-ended pipe admits steam direct for quick heating up.

The correct procedure will be to leave the steam pipe for hand control, but to control the steam coil gradually by means of an automatic temperature regulator. An alarm thermometer must be fitted to each dye vessel to warn the

operator, once dye temperature has been reached, to switch over from hand control to automatic by-pass control. The perfect regulator would be a combination of an on/off valve for heating up, and of a smaller gradual control valve for the boil, but this seems too costly and too elaborate for most existing conditions. The ideal control valve should combine on/off mode for heating up, with reset mode after temperature has been reached.

Control of dye jigs is not always easy on older types, and not always recommended. Under favorable conditions, modern jigs with stainless steel vessels, and with tension control, speed regulation and automatic reverse, are now often supplied fully equipped with a regulator for liquor temperature. In some older types with wooden vats the insertion of the thermostat bulb is sometimes difficult, but in modern machines, lined with stainless steel sheets, welded-on threaded bosses can be ordered, or are available in the design, for fitting the thermostat bulb; alternatively, a plain bulb can be immersed and fitted with clips on welded-on brackets of the inner lining. Pneumatic or electrical types of temperature regulators have to be used in the majority of working conditions. Whether dyeing is performed in rope form, or in open width, heat losses from the fabric have to be made up and fairly close temperature control is required.

Continuous Open Tank Machines

Control of continuous open tank dyeing machines for piece goods is usually a problem, and control of steam admission through perforated pipes or of steam coils for heating the dye liquor is performed in the usual way. Dyeing in a five-tank machine which also performs washing is suitable for steam control by inserting the thermostat either through the C. I. wall, or by clipping it inside the wall of the controlled vessel. Proportional-plus-floating or reset mode might have to be used in most instances.

Dyeing of knitgoods also lends itself to automatic temperature control. For example, in a folded fabric dyeing machine, where goods hang from rods in folds, and are lowered into the liquor, the thermostat can be inserted into the circulation pipe. Usually a pneumatic indicator-controller is used, having proportional plus-floating action. The use of steam controllers in paddle dyeing machines, consisting of elliptical wooden vats with steam jets for heating and agitation of the liquor, may not always be possible, because heavy throttling or shutting off of steam would endanger circulation of the liquor. The use of compressed air as a means of agitation, in addition to the paddle wheel, might make thermostatic control possible. The same applies to horizontal paddle dyeing machines. A machine much more suitable for automatic temperature control is the type having upward jets of steam and of compressed air available.

Rotary hosiery dyeing machines with compartment drum and steam heating elements for heating the liquor are easily controllable, but positioning of the thermostat bulb might cause difficulties. One procedure carried out in a dyehouse of a well-known firm consists of dyeing stockings in ten rotary drums, the capacity of which varies between 600, 400 and 200 gallons each, making a total liquor capacity of 4,600 gallons. Not all drums are in operation at the same time and peak demand for water is in the region of 4,500 gallons per hour. The process is performed in four stages: (1) scouring, which requires 3,000 gallons of hot

water at 180°F. from a hot water storage tank with steam control, the water then being run to waste; (2) dyeing, which requires blended water from a hot water tank (held at 180°F). and from cold, at 80°F. and higher, approximately 2,000 gallons of blended water are required, and a thermostatic three-way hot and cold water blender is used; (3) the raising of hot water temperature in the drums up to 205°F. by means of direct steam injection, the liquor being then run to waste; (4) rinsing, for which the drums are again filled with blended water at 80°F., and the finishing operation is performed. The use of some form of heat exchanger for utilizing waste heat from the drained hot liquor at 180°F., to be used for heating up cold storage water should be considered for reasons of economy.

Program Control

Progressive dyers will in the future undoubtedly use program-controllers, or time-cycle controllers as they are sometimes called. The basic principle of program control is the continuous and fully automatic readjustment of control temperature according to a predetermined time-temperature schedule. A separate program instrument is shown attached to a circular chart recorder-controller, but other controller types use a single instrument, having the cam appliance incorporated in a single housing. The desired rate and/or fall of liquor temperature is cut out by the dyehouse engineer on a circular cam disc, supplied with the regulator. The cam rotates slowly, and varies the air pressure fed to the adjacent controller, thus continuously readjusting the temperature setting of the latter. For example, a 960-gallon vat requires

three bath temperatures, namely, treatments for half an hour at 95°F., 140°F., and 180°F., respectively. Other dyeing methods require other time schedules, and an automatic stop and alarm after the process is finished can also be incorporated in the mechanism.

Efficiency of Automatic Control

A very good definition of efficiency has been given as follows: "The best temperature control system is one that is so well regulated by metered control, and so quick to smooth out slight deviations, that it appears to be doing nothing." This means that the presence of the "robot" is almost unnoticed because of its perfect working. It is interesting to analyze in greater detail the ideal qualities of this super-controller and they are: (a) metered or gradual control, admitting the right amount of heating or cooling medium at any time, just sufficient to counteract the slightest change of temperature surrounding the measuring element; (b) very quick reaction to the slightest changes of heat demand or heat supply; (c) highest adaptability to the process which has to be controlled, e.g., possibility of adjustment of sensitivity, valve movement, width of control band, and action of a resetting mechanism. It should be noticed that these qualities need a very elaborate mechanism and sometimes increase the cost considerably. The person selecting a thermostatic control device will often have to be satisfied with simpler designs, and will have to sacrifice closeness of control in favor of other desirable qualities. It is true that the nearer the control device operates to the principles set out for the ideal control, the better is its performance, but

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a high performance has always to be set against other implications.

Choice of Instruments

An efficient dyehouse engineer will not give himself entirely into the hands of a supplier of controllers. He will clearly define his control problem, will set out his requests for accuracy of control, and will decide for himself whether he wishes to have a non-indicating, an indicating, a recording, or a program-cycle control instrument. Close study of the trade literature will contribute much to his knowledge of the various controllers on the market; and personal experience with existing controllers in his works, or in dyehouses where he previously worked, will have a decided influence on his choice of instrument. The final decision as to mode of control should, however, rest with the control expert.

The question may well be asked: "Why should a dyehouse engineer or manager go to so much trouble, if it is suggested that the ultimate choice of type of control instrument, mode of control, use of outside source of power or use of self-actuated controller is often outside his jurisdiction?" The reply is that, although in general, it may not be advisable for the dyehouse man to make the final choice of mode of control, he has nevertheless great influence on the choice of instrument. It is necessary that he should be able to co-operate intelligently with the control expert, when control problems come up for discussion, and to furnish basic data on working conditions. Last but not least, if he is not familiar with the analysis of the dyeing process from the control angle, the wrong instrument might be installed. It is wiser to worry a bit before ordering and installing a control instrument than to have constant trouble afterwards. It is better to install the right instrument from the beginning, and to realize that there is more in the choice of a temperature regulator than just finding out where to fit a thermostat bulb and a control valve.

Installation Sketch.

The basis of any analysis of temperature control is a dimension sketch of the equipment. For many control problems, a rough dimensional pencil sketch might suffice. For other problems, a more detailed drawing may be necessary, which may be obtainable from the makers of the dyeing equipment, or may have to be worked out by the dyehouse engineer. This sketch will also indicate the purpose of the regulator if accompanied by a brief but precise description of the dyeing process.

Working Conditions of Dye Vessel

A few questions in connection with working conditions are: (a) Is the dye liquor corrosive to metal? If so, which metals can be suggested for the thermostat bulb? Is a thermostat pocket desired?

(b) Batch dyeing or continuous process? If the former, time for heating up from cold (or warm filling) per batch; temperatures and times of boil? If the same vat is used for various processes, describe each in detail.

(c) Heating medium? State steam pressure, whether saturated or slightly superheated. State whether direct injection, or steam coil. If the latter, give the approximate total length, pipe diameter, material and wall thickness of coil,

type and size of steam trap used. In case of hot water, state pressure head, pipe size, temperature drop through coil, and coil dimensions, as before.

(d) Temperature of dye liquor? It should be stated whether the equipment is used for one temperature only, or for various temperatures, and these should be given in detail. Furthermore, where a definite time-temperature schedule has been established, the curve or curves for various processed materials and dyeing methods should be given. Obviously, the type of regulator depends very much on temperature conditions. It is also important to state whether a violent boil is imperative or whether submerged boiling (very gentle simmering near the boiling point) will suffice. Obviously, boiling temperature itself cannot easily be controlled in case of full vigorous boiling, but submerged boiling temperature can be controlled in the usual way by immersing the thermostat bulb into the liquor. Needless to say, from the point of view of fuel economy, low temperature dyeing or dyeing at submerged boil is to be favored, and so is the use of mechanical agitators, such as propellers, or of steam agitation, in preference to the use of steam for liquor agitation. The latter is most wasteful and not only creates a steamy dyehouse atmosphere, but also sends up many heat units in the form of fog, which, in turn, unnecessarily consume more heat units by using defogging plants.

(e) Temperature fluctuations permissible? It cannot be too strongly emphasized that one should be rather generous and should tolerate the maximum temperature fluctuations compatible with the nature of the dyeing process. This will often allow the use of less elaborate instruments.

New Orlon Bleaching Method Developed

A new bleaching method for the recently developed whiter, more dyeable Orlon acrylic fiber has been announced by Du Pont's textile fibers department. The new process, described in Technical Bulletin OR-83, eliminates the need for fuming or corrosive chemicals and permits scouring and bleaching of most materials in one bath.

Basis for the treatment is the high total whiteness of the new Orlon which was announced at a Du Pont trade conference in January. Since February of this year, all production of Orlon by Du Pont has been of the whiter, more dyeable fiber. This is an important achievement of long-term research aimed at fiber improvement through polymer development. This improved initial whiteness of Orlon results in increased resistance to yellowing under heat or in use.

Bleaching is accomplished by treating the fabric or garments of Orlon at the boil in a bath containing formic acid and a detergent. This is said to be the most effective single feature of the method. Additional whitening is accomplished by application of a fluorescent white dye and a minute amount of a blue dye in the same bath. The hue or tone of the white can be varied by altering the amount of the blue dye and the amount and kind of the white dye.

Latyl Blue RL dye was selected for the process because of its desirable shade, good fastness and low degree of affinity for Orlon acrylic fiber. The low affinity permits level application at very low concentrations. Two fluorescent white dyes—Tinopal ANA and Uvitex U—have been found to whiten Orlon effectively and to have comparatively good light fastness. Undoubtedly, other white dyes can be found or developed for this application.

Maintenance, Engineering & Handling

How much do you spend yearly on materials handling?

This article describes some specific materials handling systems in use and outlines justifications for utilization of handling equipment. In addition, some of the basic principles involved in the operation of fork trucks and the responsibility for development of handling systems are discussed.

ACCORDING to reliable estimates, materials handling in the textile plant amounts to 33 per cent of the total manufacturing costs. In addition, manual materials handling is estimated to account for at least 30 per cent of all accidents in the plant. In view of these facts it is well to review some of the various phases of materials handling and it may prove highly profitable for the individual plant supervisors to closely survey their operations with the idea of reducing manual handling in mind.

The efficiency of a manual or mechanical materials handling system may be determined by considering the length of time required by the amount of manpower necessary in handling the material. These factors comprise the cost to

handle the material. The cost is then broken down into terms of cost per unit of material handled. The amount of cost per unit, such as a bale of cotton, bobbin of roving or roll of cloth, will widely differ, naturally, but pursuit of reduction of each cost is the same. The materials handling system is designed to transport materials in shortest possible time, at the lowest cost and with the least expenditure of energy.

The materials handling system which is ideal is one which may not be a materials handling system at all. Perhaps it is sort of similar to the best way to get around town on a broken leg is to not break the leg in the first place. As an example, it may be pointed out that the best system for transporting and using roving is incorporated in the newest type sliver-to-yarn spinning frames. There is no roving and, thus, no cost to handle roving. Materials handling costs are similarly eliminated when going from two or three process picking to a single process operation. When proper blending procedures are possible to eliminate rebaling, materials handling costs, as well as other labor costs, are completely eliminated.

This ideal situation of completely eliminating materials



Fig. 1—Materials handling starts in the cotton mill as bales of stock arrive from the gins or warehouses. Materials handling problems govern the design of handling equipment. The idea is quite different from fitting the product to the use.

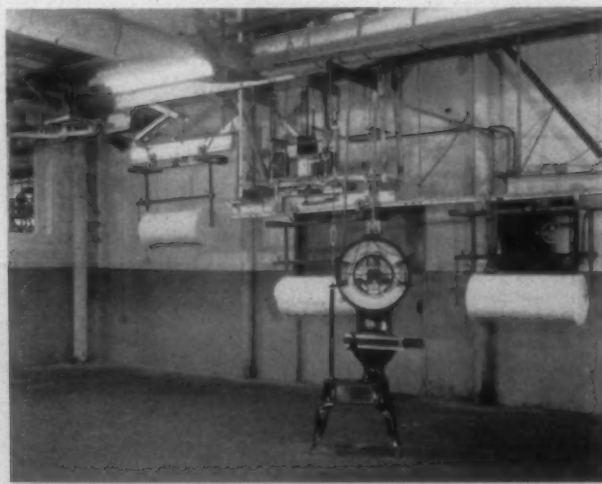


Fig. 2—An inspection is performed automatically on this lap handling and conveying system. Laps which do not fall within prescribed weight limits are sidetracked. Acceptable laps move off to positions behind the cards.

MAINTENANCE, ENGINEERING & HANDLING

handling costs are not the rule, however, but in many cases the cost to handle materials can be reduced to a much lower level. An example of this is the Terrell Machine Co.'s new handling system which transports stripped bobbins by mechanical means from a quill stripper to the hopper of filling quillers or winders. A series of cloth conveyor belts,

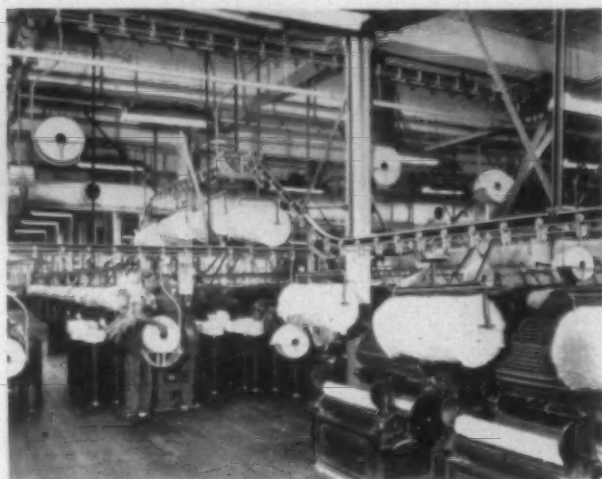


Fig. 3—Comber laps at floor level, picker laps enroute to cards at the intermediate level and comber laps at ceiling level present a complicated appearing answer to a particular handling problem. Versatility is the keynote to handling devices.

switches, swinging gates and electrical controls accomplishes the movement. Materials handling labor costs, while not eliminated completely, are reduced to a minimum.

Mechanical Expense vs. Manual Expense

Materials handling expenses by nature are of the sort that once money has been spent on it, the money is gone forever. The money spent on pushing a bale truck loaded with cotton, moving a lap from the picker to the card, dragging cans from drawing to roving, laying up roving on the spinning frame, operating the elevator, etc., cannot be salvaged. It is simply expended and that is all there is to it. On the other hand, if money which is to be spent for manual handling is channeled to handling equipment, it is converted from an expense to a capital investment. If the handling equipment then creates savings in costs, a return is earned on the invested capital and there is a salvage of material handling expenses.

Equipment Need Determinations

The amount or type of equipment needed may be determined by the examination of several phases of the operations to be performed. The amount of material to be moved per hour or per day has a commanding effect on the amount of equipment needed. The character of the material to be handled is the chief factor in determining the correct type of equipment. In many cases certain types of handling equipment serve several different types of needs. Some lift trucks are equally capable of handling bales of cotton, cartons of cloth and drums of chemicals both in loading and unloading operations on railroad cars

and freight cars. In the case of lift trucks the type of enclosure in which it will be working and the distances to be traveled as well as the heights to which the load must be lifted determine the use of gas or electric-powered equipment. Size of doors, widths of aisles, space between columns or machines, and floor and elevator-load limits must be considered in selection of lift truck equipment. There are other factors which have an important bearing on equipment selection and not the least of these is the wage rate of unskilled labor.

Various Materials Handling Systems

Included in the various handling methods is the most simple one, manual handling. This system uses human energy for its chief source of motivation. Pushing or pulling doff boxes, roving boxes, cloth trucks, beam trucks, etc., are examples of manual handling systems in the horizontal plane. In the vertical plane, manual handling examples are the lifting or lowering of warp beams, loom beams, filling trucks, picker laps, cotton bales, etc.

Mechanical handling systems are exemplified by the use of conveyors, overhead cranes or tramways, industrial trucks of either the tractor and trailer, fork or platform types and many others. Ingenious conveyors are incorporated on many filling quillers. Some of the bobbin conveyors utilize the "helix rod" principle in which the bobbin is moved by the screw thread action of a rod which is revolving. Other conveyors move cartons of cloth or yarns, stripped or full bobbins, picker laps, opened cotton, and



Fig. 4—The battery filler's work is simplified, mixed stock is reduced, filling on the floor is minimized and costs are lowered with the help of this system. Full buggy loads are coming down while empties are being returned to the spinning room.

many other diverse items. Each conveyor is, however, specialized to its specific job.

Special systems for materials handling involve the utili-

zation of gravity in movement. All handling systems are designed to eliminate lost motion and keep man-time and machine time productive. The guiding principles of such systems are elimination of needless handling, correlation of handling with production, integration of all handling and replacement of outmoded handling equipment. The determining factor in the selection of either of the several systems mentioned is, of course, *cost*.

Fork Truck Principles

Among the basic principles in fork truck operation planning is the force exerted at the driving wheels of a truck or tractor in overcoming the resistance to movement by the object to be transported. This force is known as *tractive effort*. *Tractive resistance* is the resultant force of rolling friction and is dependent on the type and condition of the surface. The tractive resistance of a gravel surface is roughly twice that of smooth concrete while the tractive resistance of clay or sand is approximately seven times that of smooth concrete. *Acceleration resistance* is the amount of effort which must be expended to overcome inertia during starts. The importance of this factor is greatly increased in instances where the material to be handled is moved short distances or with frequent stops.

One of the greatest advantages of the fork-lift truck is its ability to stack. Additional advantage is gained when the fork truck is equipped with clamps which allow the load to be grasped. Some clamp-equipped trucks have the ability to clamp and lift a load, turn the load 180 degrees and lower it. These trucks are extremely versatile in use in textile plants. Bales, cartons, drums and rolls are handled with equal ease. They are also useful in aiding in the

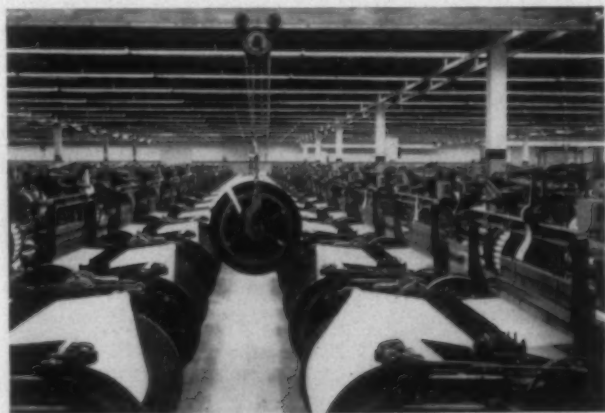


Fig. 5—The problem: To move warps from racks in the preparation area to a given loom in the weaving area with dispatch and without tearing, snagging or oiling the warp yarn and without straining anyone's muscles. This is one answer to the problem.

movement of machinery when equipment layout is being changed. They are adaptable for use inside railroad cars, freight trucks and in and around warehouses.

Air Handling Systems

Handling of stocks or waste in process has been done very successfully with air handling systems. Some almost universally used examples are the condenser arrangements in opening and cleaning lines. The stock is borne by a

stream of air from one machine or level to another. This principle has been refined to uses which accomplish the removal of strips from cards and sweeping the floor with vacuum tubes. Transport of waste from the carding or spinning department to the waste house is entirely feasible using variations of this system. The waste house may be



Fig. 6—From cotton warehouse to put-up packages, materials handling is always a problem. It is a problem whose answer is immediately urgent since money expended on manual handling is always "dead money," that is it can never be recovered and adds nothing to the finished product.

equipped with a condenser in the ceiling and tubes or pipes are run to each of the operating departments. The waste house condenser may be equipped with a sort of snout which can be moved from one bin to another. Upon a prearranged signal, different types of waste may be fed into the open end of the pipe in the production department to the condenser in the waste house. The waste then drops out of the condenser, down the snout and falls into the proper bin. The signal system may be either tapping on the pipe, flashing of an electric light or use of a buzzer.

Responsibility For Development

The responsibility for development of such handling systems rests squarely with the plant engineer or master mechanic. The engineer or mechanic should not wait until directed by management to develop these systems. He is in the plant all the time and should know a great deal more about the possibility for such developments than does management. He has more time to plan these systems and should have the capacity to envision them. The opportunity for improvement in materials handling is everywhere in the mill. If 33 per cent of the entire cost of manufacture is tied up in handling then it naturally follows that there is a vast area for improvement in one degree or another.

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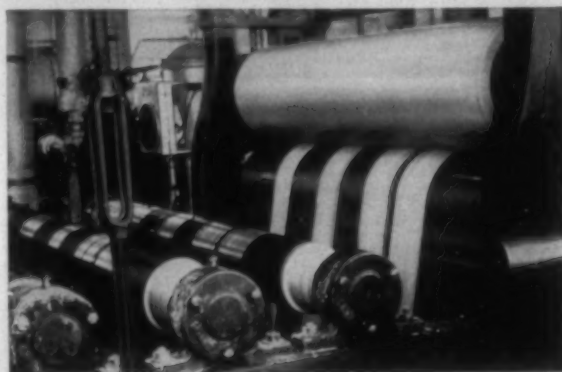
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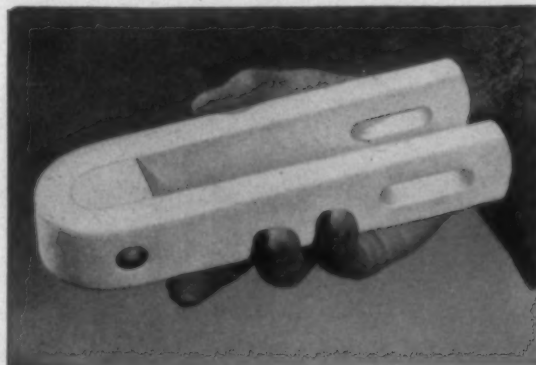
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PERSONAL NEWS



J. L. James

J. L. James has resigned his position as superintendent of Randolph Mills, Concord, N. C. Mr. James, a past president of the Southern Textile Association, had been with Randolph since August 1955. Prior to that he was manager of the Cooleemee, N. C., plants of Erwin Mills Inc. His plans for the future are indefinite.

Fletcher Horn has been appointed to the position of assistant to the general manager of the textile division of Celanese Corp. of America, Charlotte, N. C. A native of Lanett, Ala., Mr. Horn is a graduate of Auburn where he majored in textile chemistry. He joined the company in 1940 and has served in various capacities in the dyeing department. In 1952, he was made assistant to the manager of plant operations in textile division headquarters in Charlotte. In 1955, he was appointed executive secretary of the textile division co-ordination committees, which position he held until his present appointment.



Ralph E. Taylor

Ralph E. Taylor has been appointed branch manager for Wica Chemicals Inc. in Columbus, Ga. In his capacity as branch manager for the Charlotte, N. C., company, Mr. Taylor will serve the three-state area including Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. He was formerly associated with The Borden Co. where he worked in the dyeing, finishing and sales departments. Mr. Taylor is a graduate of Clemson College where he majored in textile chemistry and dyeing. He is a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists and Alpha Chi Sigma, scholastic chemical fraternity.

P. E. Moran of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Hanes, N. C., has been named superintendent at Royal Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, N. C. . . . H. Grady Lyon, former Royal superintendent, is now superintendent of National Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C.

David H. Cahill has joined the technical service department of Shawinigan Resins Corp., Springfield, Mass. Formerly a group

leader in the technical division of the Nashua (N. H.) Corp., Mr. Cahill will be responsible for the company's technical work in the textile field. He received a B. S. degree in chemical engineering from Northeastern University in 1945.

O. A. Mace Sr. has assumed the duties of plant superintendent at Aragon (Ga.) Mills, replacing N. C. Davenport, who has resigned. Mr. Mace is a native of Hendersonville, N. C., and has been working in the textile industry for 41 years.

Louis D. Deloach has resigned as executive vice-president of Glendale (S. C.) Mills Inc. J. L. Stifel & Sons, which controls the Glendale Mill, is in a merger agreement with Indian Head Mills and the mill will be operated as a part of Indian Head's Pequot Division, Whitney, S. C.



Robert R. Miller

Robert R. Miller, president, Dixon Corp., Bristol, R. I., has been selected to be part of the first European Productivity Agency team sent to Greece. During its six weeks in Greece, the team will conduct seminars in sales, production, industrial relations and executive management. Purpose of the mission is to acquaint Greek industry with some of the methods of modern American business. The team will tour Greek factories, learning local customs and practices and will recommend possible improvements. Based on the reports submitted by the team, the E.P.A. will later send to Greece such technical assistance as experts in engineering, quality control, distribution, etc. Mr. Miller was chosen to supply the E.P.A. team with textile know-how, since one-third of Greek industry is engaged in various phases of the textile trades.

John Jungkind, public relations representative for the National Cotton Council's Washington, D. C., office, has resigned to join Marathon Corp., Manasha, Wis.

Edward S. Shanley has joined the staff of Arthur D. Little Inc., Cambridge, Mass., industrial research consultants. Mr. Shanley is a chemist in the research and development division of the company. He received his B. S. degree in chemistry from Clarkson College in 1934. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science,

the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, The Electro-Chemical Society and the American Institute of Chemists.

Donald Comer Sr., executive committee chairman of Avondale Mills, will be guest of honor at the annual luncheon of the Cotton Goods Division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews to be held Nov. 19 in New York City.



James W. Lederer

James W. Lederer has returned to Richmond Oil, Soap & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., after service in the U. S. Air Force. He has been assigned to head the company's new Southern office which is located in Greensboro, N. C. All of the Southern states will be served by this new office. Mr. Lederer was formerly with the company's Chattanooga, Tenn., office.

Clinton A. Dyer has joined the Chemstrand Corp. in a sales capacity. He has been assigned to the Charlotte office. He will be active in the Southern territory on sales of Acrilan acrylic fiber and Chemstrand nylon yarn. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Dyer was associated with National Starch Products, New York City, in a sales capacity and with Ciba Co. Inc., New York City, in that company's laboratory. He is a graduate of Clemson College.



Charles E. Hollis

Charles E. Hollis has joined the sales staff of Roberts Co., spinning frame manufacturer, and will represent the company in southwest South Carolina. For the past five years, he has been superintendent of the Blue Ridge Yarn Mills division of Pendleton (S. C.) Mfg. Co. Prior to that association, Mr. Hollis assisted in the formation of the Anderson, S. C., plant of Fiberglas Corp. He is a graduate of Clemson College where he majored in textiles.

W. P. Anderson has been appointed to the newly-created position of sales manager for the McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C. He will continue to call on some of the trade. . . . W. S. (Bill)

PERSONAL NEWS

Ward has joined the company as the salesman for western North Carolina and Virginia. He was formerly with Greensboro Loom Reed Co.



L. L. Froneberger

L. L. Froneberger Jr. has been appointed by the Bullard Clark Co. of Charlotte, N. C., and Danielson, Conn., to be district sales manager in the South for its E. H. Jacobs Northern and Southern Divisions. He has been with the company 20 years.

E. J. Crocker has been appointed to the staff of Belton C. Plowden Co., sales representative for Metlon Corp.'s metallic yarns. Mr. Crocker will cover the territory including Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He has been with Strickland Cotton Mills, Valdosta, Ga., for the past nine years and has spent 20 years in the textile manufacturing industry. Mr. Crocker is a graduate of Georgia Tech.

Dr. Paul B. Stam has been appointed to the newly-created post of director of research for J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., Greenville, S. C. For the present, Dr. Stam will make his headquarters in Greensboro, N. C., and will be responsible for research with

the exception of market research and machinery research and development. Prior to joining the company, Dr. Stam was with Burlington Industries and was assistant director of research with Dan River Mills. A graduate of Wheaton College, he received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees in chemistry from Princeton. He completed this work in 1950. Dr. Stam is a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists.



Jack W. Stanley

Jack W. Stanley has been appointed a Southern sales representative of Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. Mr. Stanley, who has been Northern representative for the company for the past two years, will make his home in Greenville, S. C., and operate out of the Curtis & Marble Southern office in Greenville. He will cover the states of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Personnel changes at its Victor and Greer Plants, both at Greer, S. C., have been announced by J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc. P. Jennings White has been promoted from superintendent of the Greer Plant to superintendent of the Victor Plant to succeed J. W. McKain, who has resigned. . . . W. M. Poag has been promoted from general overseer of carding and spinning to

superintendent at the Greer Plant. . . . Edward H. Stall has been promoted from general overseer of weaving to general overseer of carding and spinning and James F. Paris has been promoted from overseer of weaving, second shift, to general overseer of weaving, also at the Greer Plant.

C. H. Rindal, who has been manager of the Berkeley Mills Inc., Balfour, N. C., for the past 11 years, has been transferred to Neenah, Wis., where he will be assistant to the manager of mills of the parent Kimberly-Clark Corp. . . . R. V. Thomas, present manpower head of the industrial relations at Neenah, will succeed Mr. Rindal as manager at Berkeley. The transfer will be completed by early Fall.

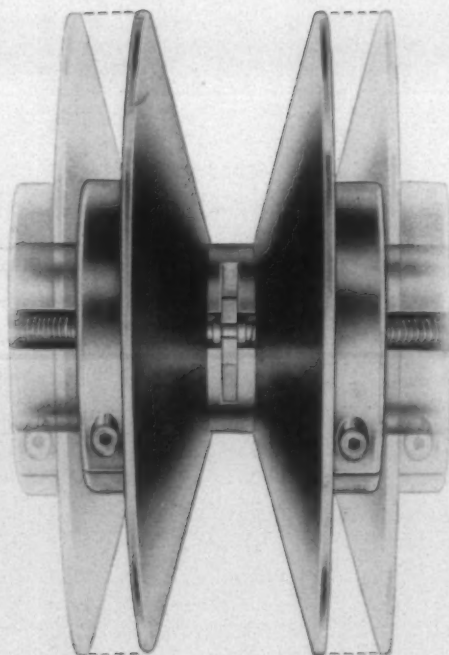


W. A. L. Sibley

W. A. L. Sibley, executive vice-president, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., has been appointed by South Carolina Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. to serve until 1961 on the new state board to operate a treatment center for alcoholics.

Harold Welburn, vice-president of United Piece Dye Works in charge of printing operations at Lodi, N. J., has joined Waldrich Co., Delawanna, N. J., as a vice-president in charge of dye research and process development. Printing operations at Lodi were suspended June 1 and the plant was

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shut down. Mr. Welburn was in charge of the disposition of the firm's equipment. In his new post, Mr. Welburn will head research in new methods of vat dyeing and printing.

Managers of three departments which will serve Creslan's, American Cyanamid Co.'s new fiber, principal end-product areas have been announced. Charles D. Reich has been named manager of sales and merchandising to the woven goods fields. Mr. Reich joined the company's market development program in 1953 and previously managed sales operations and the development of new fabrics from man-made fibers in posts with Burlington Mills, Reeves Brothers and Belding Corticelli & Co. He is a native of California and a graduate of Princeton and the Harvard School of Business Administration.

William G. Fash has been named manager of sales and merchandising to the home furnishings field. He joins the company from Bates Mfg. Co. where he was director of research. He had been administrative assistant to the vice-president of research and development with Alexander Smith Inc. prior to his Bates position. A native of New Jersey, Mr. Fash holds B. A. and M. A. degrees from Wesleyan University. Ivan Y. T. Feng has been named manager of export and special product sales. He joined the company in 1954 and has been a senior market analyst directing market surveys and economic studies—among them, those relating to Creslan. Mr. Feng previously was associated with the Celanese Corp. in foreign operations and was an associate professor of textiles and manager of processing research at North Carolina State College, Raleigh. A graduate of the University of California, Mr. Feng holds graduate degrees from Stanford University and North Carolina State College. He will direct sales for export and for non-woven and other specialty applications. An additional appointment announced by the company in regard to its new Creslan fiber is that of R. J. G. Schofield, who has been named manager of technical service. He heads a department which will serve Creslan customers in all segments of the textile industry. Mr. Schofield joined the company in 1946 and has been associated with the fiber development program since 1951. Born in Canada and a graduate of McGill University, he was a textile chemist, dyer and instructor in textile technology before joining Cyanamid.

Paul D. White has announced his resignation as general merchandising manager of the textile division of Celanese Corp. of America. He has been with the company since 1943 and assumed his present position in 1955.

James Vinson, former assistant overseer of carding and spinning at Deering, Milliken Co.'s Hatch Mill Corp., Columbus, N. C., has been transferred to the company's Excelsior Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., as overseer in these departments. He replaces Harrison M. Ford, who has retired. Mr. Vinson is a graduate of Clemson College.

Dr. John L. Bitter has been named vice-president, marketing, and has been placed in charge of the newly established market-



In ancient Egypt, the religious belief that the body must be preserved intact after death to achieve eternal bliss led to the construction of massive tombs durable enough to protect the dead against evil spirits or marauders through ages of oblivion. The most famous of these, the three Great Pyramids of Gizeh, each covering approximately 13 acres and towering nearly 480 feet, remain today as indestructible symbols of the marvelous engineering skill and sheer perseverance of the Egyptians who built them forty centuries ago.

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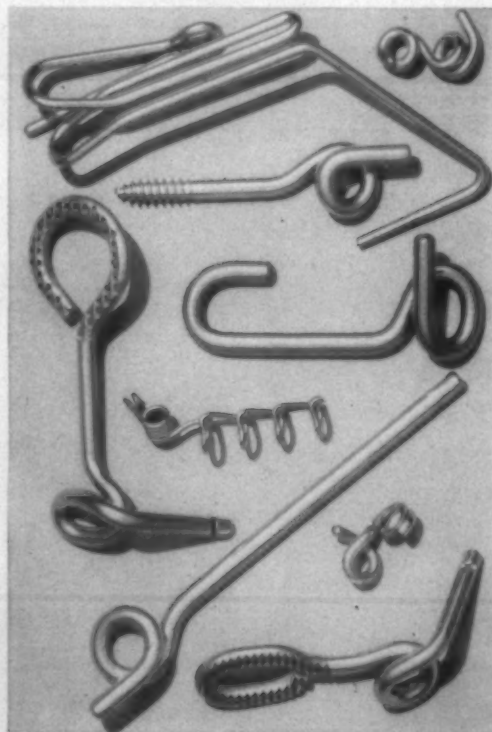
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PERSONAL NEWS

ing division of American Enka Corp., New York City. He was formerly vice-president for research and development. . . . C. Chester Bassett Jr., who was formerly general sales manager, has been elected vice-president, sales. He joined the company in 1953 as a special assistant to the president for sales and new product development. . . . Dr. Frits Prakke has been elected vice-president, manufacturing. He succeeds Martin Wadewitz, who becomes technical vice-president and head of the recently combined research and engineering division. Dr. Prakke was formerly technical assistant to the president. . . . Robert B. Armstrong, who was assistant to the president, has been named assistant vice-president, manufacturing, and will transfer from the New York City office to Enka, N. C. . . . Carl R. Dolmetsch has been appointed assistant to the president and will continue as manager of business development.

Frank A. Farnell has been named assistant vice-president of American & Efrid Mills, Mount Holly, N. C. In this newly-created post he will be in the spun fibers division. Mr. Farnell has been with Richard C. O'Brien, Boston, Mass., yarn firm. He will assume his new duties about Sept. 1.

William Herbst has been appointed supervisor of starch applications research and Irving Martin has been appointed a senior chemist by National Starch Products Inc., New York City. Both men are located at the company's research laboratories in Plain-

field, N. J. Mr. Herbst has been with the company since 1952. In his new capacity he will be responsible for exploring new uses for starch by-products. He has a degree in chemistry from the University of California and a degree in chemical engineering from California Institute of Technology. Mr. Martin joined the company in 1945 shortly after graduating from City College of New York with a B. S. degree. He also has an M. S. degree from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He has served in the company's research department for 12 years.

Robert M. Pully, superintendent of the Hampton Yarn Division, American Thread Co., Clover, S. C., for the past three years, has been named plant manager. Mr. Pully succeeds M. M. Tuttle, who has been promoted to general manager of the firm's Carolina mills. . . . Fred Broyhill, former superintendent of the Troutman, N. C., plant, has been made superintendent of the Hampshire plant at the same place. . . . John Privette, former overseer, has been named superintendent of the Hawthorne plant. . . . Bryon Gibson, former personnel manager of the firm's Hampton Yarn Division and editor of *Stitchings*, the company's publication, has been appointed industrial relations manager of the firm's plants in the Carolinas and Georgia.

John S. Holland Jr., member of the editorial staff of the *Greensboro* (N. C.) *Record* for nearly 11 years, has joined the staff of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute as public relations representative for North Carolina. Mr. Holland has been state news editor of the newspaper for

about nine years. He will maintain his headquarters in Greensboro. His work will consist of public relations and community relations efforts with the textile industry.



H. D. Ruhm Jr.

Herman D. Ruhm Jr., president of Wellington Sears Co., New York City textile selling firm, has been appointed to the Thomas and Church Streets advisory board of Chemical Corn Exchange Bank.

Harvey Clinch has joined Atkinson, Haserick & Co. He was formerly North American sales manager for Platt Bros. (Sales) Ltd., manufacturer of textile machinery. Mr. Clinch is a specialist in cotton drawing and spinning equipment. He will be located in the South as part of the company's expansion program.

William E. Reaser has joined the staff of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers as assistant secretary. He was formerly on the faculty of engineering at Princeton. Responsibilities of this office encompass the relations with the membership in the sections throughout the U. S., Mexico, Canada and Hawaii. Mr. Reaser was graduated from Lafayette College in 1930 and was awarded the degree of Master of Science by Lehigh University. He has been a member of A.S.M.E. since 1935 and at the time of his appointment was chairman of the publications committee. . . . John D. Wilding has also been appointed assistant secretary of the society. Mr. Wilding has been a member of the A.S.M.S. staff since 1954. He will be in charge of the society's codes and standards service which co-ordinates the activities of more than 75 committees under A.S.M.E. sponsorship engaged in preparing and revising codes and standards dealing with mechanical equipment of many kinds. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University.

Edward A. Kelly, assistant treasurer, Meinhard & Co. Inc., New York City, recently celebrated his 25th anniversary as a member of the old-line factoring firm. A party to mark the occasion was held in his honor at the Manhattan Club. He has been involved in every phase of Meinhard's accounting operations, and at the present time supervises all general accounting functions.

Ernest Greer and Mark A. Cooper Jr. have been named assistant superintendents of the cotton mill at Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division, Riegel Textile Corp. Mr. Greer has been assistant superintendent, night, of the cotton mill. Mr. Cooper was assistant superintendent of the dyeing and finishing department at the company's Trion (Ga.) Division.

James D. Dunlop has been appointed director of industrial relations at Stowe-Woodward Inc., Newton Upper Falls, Mass., manufacturer of custom rubber covered rolls for the textile industry.

Sydney Bruce has been elected president of Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, S. C.,



WOODSIDE SCHOLARSHIP—John Thomas White Jr., a loom fixer at the Haynsworth Plant of Woodside Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been awarded a scholarship of \$750 annually for up to four years of college by Woodside Mills Foundation. The foundation is offering one scholarship each year until there are four in effect at textile colleges. The scholarships are available to employees of Woodside Mills or to close relatives. Each scholarship has a value of \$750 for each academic year. Shown congratulating Mr. White are J. H. Mason, general manager of Woodside's synthetic division; W. H. Beattie, Woodside president; and T. B. Phillips, superintendent of the Haynsworth Plant. Mr. White has been employed at the Haynsworth Plant since 1952. He plans to enter Clemson College this Fall.

succeeding the late Fred W. Symmes. Mr. Bruce will continue to hold the post of treasurer. . . . H. T. Williams, secretary, has been elected assistant treasurer in addition to his present duties.



Chauncey W. Lever

Chauncey W. Lever has resigned as director of public relations for the 27 plants of Abney Mills and Erwin Mills in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi, to accept a position with the South Carolina National Bank, Greenville, in public relations and promotion work. He has been named vice-president in charge of a newly-created commercial and industrial development division of the bank. He will assume his new duties Sept. 1.

Walter E. Greer Jr., senior vice-president and member of the board, Burlington Industries, has been elected to the board of directors of U. S. Testing Co. Inc., Hoboken, N. J. He has been with the Burlington organization since 1945 during which time he has performed various executive duties.

John H. Talley has been appointed district sales manager for the International Salt Co.'s new Memphis, Tenn., sales office. The office serves the territory covering all of Arkansas and approximately the northern half of Mississippi and the west-

ern half of Tennessee. A native of Greenville, S. C., Mr. Talley has been assistant district manager in the company's Cincinnati, Ohio, office for more than three years.

Dr. Leonard Smith, director of the National Cotton Council's utilization research division, will serve as vice-chairman of the Gordon Research Conference on textiles in 1958. Usually held each year in July, the conference is limited to 100 outstanding persons who work in the textile field. Represented are fiber manufacturers, chemical manufacturers of finishes, research institutes, consulting laboratories and firms, and finishers and manufacturers of textile fabrics.

Harold G. Shelton has been appointed director of marketing for the Dyestuff & Chemical Division of General Aniline & Film Corp., New York City. The appointment will become effective Sept. 1. Mr. Shelton has been sales manager of the Antara Chemicals organization since he first joined General Aniline in 1945. He has directed the company's line of special chemical products. Mr. Shelton will take over responsibility for all marketing and sales activities of the Dyestuff & Chemical Division, including that of General Dyestuff Co., which is the sales division for dyestuffs and related products. He formerly served for about 13 years with Union Carbide, having specialized in sales engineering and development. A native of Lynchburg, Va., Mr. Shelton received his B. S. degree in engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and holds a professional

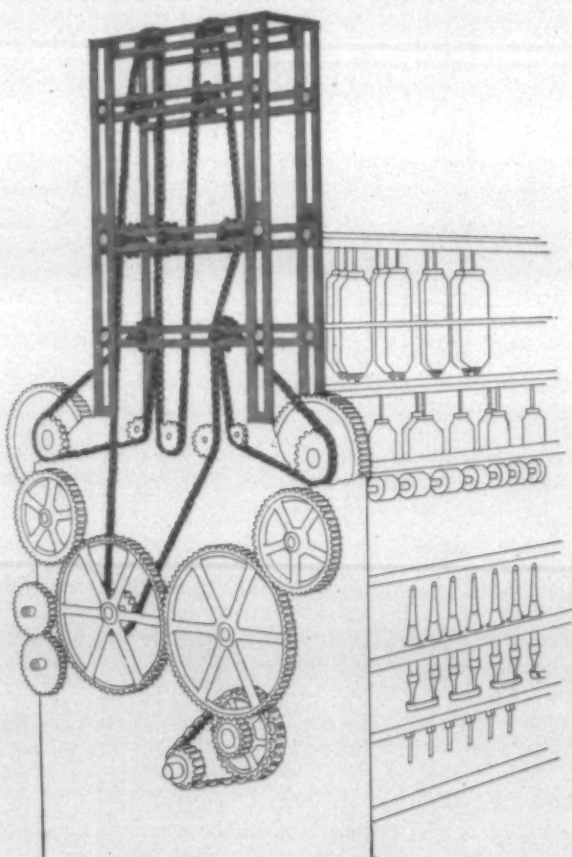
engineering license. He is a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists and the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

Donald O. Mundale, Oakite Products Inc. representative in Asheville, N. C., has been transferred to Marion, Ohio. James E. Davenport has been assigned to the industrial cleaning, sanitizing and descaling material manufacturers' Rocky Mount, N. C., office. He is an engineering graduate from the U. S. Naval Academy.

OBITUARIES

Joseph Love Bridger, 61, president and director of Blandenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, who had been with the company since 1912, died last month. He had recently returned from a trip to Alaska where he visited a daughter. In addition to his association with the mill, Mr. Bridger held a number of other business posts. He was a former Rotarian, member and former deacon of Bladenboro Baptist Church and a member of the Woodmen of the World. Survivors include two daughters, two brothers and four sisters.

Saul F. Dribben, 77, retired president and chairman of the board of Cone Mills Inc., New York City, died July 24 at the Bungalow Islands Fishing Club, Portland, Ontario, Canada, where he had been on a fishing trip. Mr. Dribben served as president of Cone Mills Inc., the sales organi-



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zation for 17 years. He began his career in textiles when only 14 years old in 1894, starting as an office boy for the Cone Export and Commission Co., New York City. At 19 he became the youngest salesman ever to represent Cone on the road. In 1910, Mr. Dribben was elected a director and treasurer of the sales firm. He was later elected vice-president. He rose to the presidency in 1938 and was elected chairman of the board in 1955. Mr. Dribben served as chairman of the board of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants. One of the original directors and a charter member, he served that organization in many capacities since it was founded in

1918. He was one of the leaders who directed the activities of Worth Street in both world wars. Mr. Dribben was honored as "Man of the Year" in the textile-apparel industry by the Textile Veterans Association in 1952. In 1953, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York cited him as "Master Merchant." He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Hugh Given, 64, a former president and board chairman of Summerville (Ga.) Mfg. Co. died last month. He also was president of Harvey-Given Co., Rome, Ga.; past director of Home Federal Building & Loan Co., and councilor for the Rome area

on the commandant's staff of the Sixth Naval District. Mr. Given is survived by his widow.

Henry Giallard Smith, 71, retired vice-president and secretary of Callaway Mills Co., La Grange, Ga., died in July. A native of Spartanburg, S. C., he was graduated from The Citadel in 1906. He joined the company at its Manchester, Ga., plant in 1914 and was moved to La Grange in 1920. Mr. Smith was active in civic and fraternal affairs as well as being a trustee of La Grange College for a number of years. Surviving are his widow, two sons and two sisters.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Woodside Mills, here, is constructing new loading platforms at its Fountain Inn, S. C., and Greenville plants in connection with a transfer of yarn preparation for Fountain Inn from the Simpsonville, S. C., plant to the Greenville plant. Slashing and spooling were formerly performed at Simpsonville which is now wholly on synthetics.

RANLO, N. C.—Stowe Mills Inc., McAdenville, N. C., has purchased the Spencer Mountain Mills property, here, from the Duke Power Co. for an undisclosed sum. A company spokesman who confirmed the transaction said that the empty mill building, 53 houses and 150 acres of land were involved. The company took possession August 1 and plans to move in machinery and start manufacturing synthetics and wool.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Graham Dyeing & Finishing Inc., here, has been chartered with an authorized capital of \$100,000. Principals are Frank Crofts, Quincy Carter Jr. and Bertha Carter, all of Burlington.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—Buildings formerly occupied by Martinsville Cotton Mill, here, have been sold to Sale Knitting Co., also of this city. The mill formerly made print cloths and the machinery has been sold in the export market. The machinery and the building brought about \$800,000 and the inventory also brought about \$800,000.

BLACKSBURG, S. C.—Dodgeville Finishing Co., Attleboro, Mass., officially opened its new synthetic processing plant here in August. The new manufacturing facilities contain 60,000 square feet of floor space with an additional 25,000 square feet of warehousing space. The plant will finish nylon, rayon, Dacron polyester fiber marquisettes and blends. Plans are to process 500,000 yards per week for the present but the ultimate capacity is expected to be 1,000,000 yards per week according to a company spokesman.

TRYON, N. C.—The newly formed Carolina Yarn Processors Inc. has purchased the real estate and plant formerly occupied by

the Southern Mercerizing Co. of this city, according to an announcement from the Southern Division, Frank G. Binswanger industrial realtors. The modern industrial structure contains approximately 48,000 square feet of floor space and is of brick, steel and concrete construction. The plant is fully sprinklered and has a humidification system. The company will engage in dyeing, bleaching, glazing and winding of all natural and synthetic yarns for all segments of the textile industry. Operations are expected to begin in September.

DANVILLE, VA.—Dan River Mills Inc. plans to construct a new research and chemical manufacturing plant on a 13-acre tract just outside this city's limits. Negotiations have virtually been completed with the Danville Industrial Development Corp. for the purchase of the land. Tentative plans call for a two-level building with about 50,000 square feet of floor space. The building will be used in part for expansion of the company's long-established research facilities and in part for the manufacture of various chemicals required in the company's manufacturing and finishing operations. Company spokesman said the need for additional space for research and chemical manufacturing has been apparent for more than a year. With the increased demand for fabrics with the new minimum care finishes, existing facilities for manufacture of these resin finishes and other chemicals are no longer adequate. With the space and equipment to be available in the new plant, the company would be able to expand its manufacture of chemicals to meet increased requirements in both greige manufacturing and finishing. A modest increase in personnel would be necessary once the new plant is in full operation. Additional employment would be largely on chemical manufacturing.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, GA.—The business formerly conducted by Whittier Mills Co., here, is now being operated by a new Georgia corporation of the same name. The new officers are J. J. Scott, president, Hansford Sams Jr., treasurer and Miss M. Duncan, secretary. Grady Sammon continues to be superintendent in charge of manufacturing and hose cord sales. Mr. Scott has

been treasurer, a director and the active head of the company for the past 22 years. There will be no change in the products, operating or sales policy of the new company.

FREESPORT, TEXAS—Construction of an acrylonitrile plant in this city by the Dow Chemical Co. has been scheduled to begin early next year. The new plant is currently planned for completion in December 1958 with production starting during the first quarter of 1959. The plant's product stems from acetylene and is used in the production of synthetic fibers.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—Riegel Textile Corp.'s new Southern executive offices here have been completed. The modern, new offices consist of 6,500 square feet of floor space. The new area houses the offices of the assistant comptroller, corporate director of the methods and standards department, cost administrator, procedures administrator and the entire engineering department.

RICHMOND, VA.—The recently closed Richmond Piece Dye Works Inc., here, will be completely liquidated according to a company spokesman. The plant was opened in 1936. All real estate, machinery and other assets will be disposed of as soon as possible. The plant occupies one main building containing some 65,000 square feet of floor space and approximately 35,000 square feet in three other smaller structures. The value of the machinery is estimated to be about \$500,000 with replacement value in the current market set at about \$1,500,000. The value of the real estate is difficult to determine in view of the fact that the plant has exceptionally advantageous utility and cheap water and steam facilities. It will be of much greater value to a firm that needs or can use these assets.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Clifton Mfg. Co. has authorized sale of 46 additional company homes to employees. Approximately 200 of the company's 400 houses have already been sold to employees and their families. Time payment plans have been made available to those persons desiring them.

Combed Yarn Parley Set For Sept. 26-27

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell and William A. Newell, co-ordinator of research, both of North Carolina State College's School of Textiles will be featured as speakers along with Representative Basil A. Whitener, member of Congress from the 11th North Carolina district, at the annual meeting of the Combed Yarn Spinners Association Sept. 26-27 at The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga. Dean Campbell and Mr. Newell will speak on textile education and research while Representative Whitener will discuss the textile situation as seen in Washington.

Registration for the meeting will start Thursday and business meetings will begin with the annual gathering of the directors at breakfast Friday. Guest speakers will be heard at the general meeting Friday at 10 a.m. and the golf tournament will follow a buffet luncheon. A banquet will be held Friday evening at which golf prizes will be awarded and officers will be elected. Approximately 150 are expected to attend the meeting.

The four directors of the association whose terms expire this year are A. W. Bell, American & Efrid Mills Inc., Mt. Holly, N. C.; Eugene Cross Jr., Cross Cotton Mills Co., Marion, N. C.; Burton Frierson, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; and L. Arnold Kiser, Sadie Cotton Mills Co. Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C.

A.A.T.C.C. Names Convention Chairmen

At a recent meeting of the 1957 A.A.T.C.C. National Convention Committee, Mr. Ernest R. Kaswell made a firm announcement of the complement of his committee to assist him in the forthcoming convention to be held November 14-16, 1957 at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass. All committee chairmen reported excellent prospects for a most successful convention.

The full committee is as follows: executive secretary, George P. Paine, A.A.T.C.C. national headquarters; assistant secretary, Richard R. Frey, A.A.T.C.C. national headquarters; assistant chairman, Remus F. Caroselli, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.; assistant chairman, Thomas J. Gillick Jr., American Felt Co.; dining, Henry X. DeRedon, Ciba Co. Inc.; finance, Azel W. Mack, Dexter Chemical Corp.; ladies, Edward S. Chapin, Consultant; registration, Prof. Robert J. Peirent, L.T.I., Lowell, Mass.; entertainment, Prof. June R. Ericson, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.; exhibits, Donald H. Thomas, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.; printing & signs, Thorwald Larson, Carbic Color & Chemical Co. Inc.; reception, Raymond B. Taylorson, Verona Dye-stuffs; technical program, Dr. J. Edward Lynn, Consultant; hotel, Harrison M. Gorton Jr., American Aniline Products Inc.; publicity, Raymond J. Carey, Dye & Chemical Division, General Aniline & Film Corp.; chairman, Ernest R. Kaswell, Fabric Research Laboratories Inc.

Chemstrand Fetes Veteran Executives

Seven top executives of the Chemstrand Corp. who represent a total of 168 years of service to the company or one of its parent companies were honored at a special dinner held recently in Decatur, Ala. Awards were presented by company President E. A. O'Neal Jr. as an expression of Chemstrand's appreciation for "loyal and continuous service." Mr. O'Neal earlier had been honored by the board

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of directors for his 30 years service with Chemstrand and Monsanto Chemical Co.

Service with Monsanto or American Viscose Corp., Chemstrand's parent companies, is recognized toward the awards. Those receiving awards and their length of service included William G. Luttge, vice-president, marketing, 32 years; Fred G. Gronemeyer, manager of the nylon plant at Pensacola, Fla., 28 years; Roy G. Hemminghaus, vice-president, general manager manufacturing, 27 years; Murray H. Morse, nylon sales manager, 27 years; Carl O. Hoyer, vice-president, engineering, 23 years; Robert E. Smith, Acrilan sales manager, 17 years; and L. E. Stone, director of personnel relations, 15 years.

S.C.T.M.A. Adds Two Directors

Two members have been added to the board of directors of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. They are Charles D. Green, Spartanburg and W. F. Robertson, Ware Shoals. Mr. Green is a vice-president of Reeves Prothers Inc. He is in charge of his company's Southern subsidiaries, which include textile manufacturing and finishing plants in Greenville and Spartanburg counties and at Bishopville. Mr. Robertson is vice-president in charge of



Charles D. Green



W. F. Robertson

production of the Riegel Textile Corp. Riegel operates plants in South Carolina at Ware Shoals, Fork Shoals and Johnston.

The South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association represents almost 30 per cent of the spinning, weaving and finishing industry in the United States.

Other directors of the association are Alan B. Sibley, E. R. Stall, G. P. McClenaghan, W. H. Beattie and C. A. Gibson, all of Greenville; P. S. Bailey, Clinton; W. A. L. Sibley, Union; J. C. Self Jr., J. B. Harris and F. E. Grier, all of Greenwood; W. S. Montgomery and C. B. Hayes, both of Spartanburg; S. W. Converse, Clifton; R. M. Cushman, Aberdeen, N. C.; Elliott W. Springs, Lancaster; W. H. Grier, Rock Hill; George M. Wright, Abbeville; W. S. Nicholson, Darlington; J. A. Chapman, Inman; B. F. Hagood, Easley; L. O. Hammett, Honea Path; M. C. Stone, Pacolet; E. S. McKissick, Easley; and H. B. Carlisle Jr., Lyman.

A.C.M.I., Deans To Hold Joint Meeting

Members of the education committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and the National Council for Textile Education will hold a joint conference in Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 10-11. Julian Robertson, president, Erlanger Mills Inc., Salisbury, N. C., is chairman of the A.C.M.I. committee. Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, is host for the conference. The purpose of the conference is to acquaint members of the committee with textile edu-

cation as it is being offered in 1957 and to point out some of the problems with which the educational institutions are confronted.

Members of the committee expected to attend in addition to Mr. Robertson are M. Earl Heard, committee vice-chairman, West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co.; L. R. Brumby, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; J. A. Byars, Reeves Bros. Inc., Eagle & Phenix Division, Columbus, Ga.; Brackett Parsons, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; V. O. Roberson Jr., United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc., Greenville, S. C.; L. B. Adams, Greenwood (S. C.) Mills; George P. McClenaghan, J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., Greenville, S. C.; T. I. Stafford, Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; W. Alex Turner, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; John P. Baum, J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., Milledgeville, Ga.; J. A. Chapman Jr., Inman (S. C.) Mills; W. J. Erwin, Dan River Mills Inc., Danville, Va.; T. P. Roberts, Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.; B. W. Whorton, Dixie Mills Inc., La Grange, Ga.; Don Maddox, Textiles Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; and Carl Harris, Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C.

Martin J. Lydon, president of Lowell (Mass.) Technological Institute will speak on "Undergraduate Textile Education, 1957." L. H. Hance, president, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., will discuss "Graduate Textile Education" and William A. Newell, research coordinator, School of Textiles, N. C. State, will speak on "The Research Functions of Textile Colleges." "The Future of Textile Education" will be the subject of Bertrand W. Hayward, president, Philadelphia Textile Institute. A talk on "The Basic Aims of Technological Education" will be delivered by John W. Shirley, dean of the faculty, N. C. State.

Cotton Exports Continue Zoom

Exports of cotton from the U. S. continued to zoom upward in May of this year when totals for the month showed almost double last year's shipments. May 1957 had a total of 659,857 bales exported while the same month last year showed a total of 344,250 bales according to statistics from the Bureau of the Census. For a period of ten months through May 1957 cotton exports amounted to 6,650,340 bales. The ten month period through May 1956 showed that only 1,842,025 bales were shipped in exports.

The best and most consistent customer for U. S. cottons is Japan. During May 1957 the Japanese imported 137,686 bales and during May 1956 she took 130,540 bales. The United Kingdom was the second best customer during May 1957 when exports amounted to 102,637. This represents a terrific increase over the 23,395 the U. K. imported from the U. S. in May 1956. The third best customer for U. S. cotton during May 1957 was West Germany which took 81,648 bales. This represents an increase for the West Germans, who seem to know a good thing when they see it, of almost 1,000 per cent over their May 1956 imports which totaled only 7,812 bales.

The ten months through May 1957 compared with the ten months through May 1956 shows that the Japanese were the best customers for U. S. cotton. Their imports increased by two to over 1.3 million bales. Over this long period the West Germans proved to be the second greatest volume recipient with a total in excess of .9 million bales which represents a ten-fold increase over the ten

month period through May 1956. The U. K. imported seven times as much cotton during the ten months ending May 1957 than the same ten months ending May 1956. Their total amounted to almost .9 million for the latter period. The Italians imported almost .6 million bales to bring their total for the ten months ending May 1957 to a level seven times greater than the like period the previous year. The Netherlands, which imported only 5,742 bales of U. S. cotton in the ten months through May 1956, increased their total by a whopping 4,000 per cent during the period through May 1957. The Netherlands imported 235,878 bales in the latter period.

Brochure Promotes Textile Opportunities

A new brochure entitled, "Textiles, North Carolina's Number One Industry In Career Opportunity," is being distributed throughout the industry and to high schools by the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. The School of Textiles at N. C. State College, Raleigh is distributing a three-page pamphlet concerning chemistry, physics and engineering in textile education. The association has made 5,000 copies of its brochure available through the school. Twenty-five thousand copies of the school's pamphlet are available.

J. C. Roberts, president, Textiles Inc., Gastonia, N. C., and head of the N.C.T.M.A., says in an open letter to high school graduates in the brochure: "The rapidly advancing technology of textile manufacturing has created a heavy demand for men with the advanced knowledge that comes from college training and particularly for the splendid knowledge provided by our textile colleges. Career opportunities are not only numerous but are of splendid quality with rapid and rewarding advancement in prospect for those willing to work for it."

The brochure says there are eight jobs to choose from for every graduate. "Unlike some college graduates in other fields, textile education graduates can stay right in the South—in their own North Carolina, to be more specific—and do not have to pursue a career in the North and other sections," the brochure declares. "But, for the man who wants to go to the big city there are numerous opportunities in the textile markets in New York, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco."

Another section of the brochure discusses diversified careers in textiles and who can qualify for a career and presents "A Look at the Future For North Carolina's Textile Giant." An additional section of the publication presents the contents of the courses offered by the School of Textiles.

Chemstrand Plays Hosts To Educators

How a chemical textile fiber industry and universities can work together to meet technical manpower requirements of the future is the theme surrounding a tour by five educators of facilities of the Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala. The tour, first in a series planned for the Summer, is designed to give the professors a first-hand look at a typical chemical textile fiber industry for which their schools are training personnel, according to A. D. Preston, technical personnel manager, who is host to the group.

The educators include Dr. Kenneth W. Coons, of the chemical engineering department at the University of Alabama; Dr. George B. Butler, of the chemistry department

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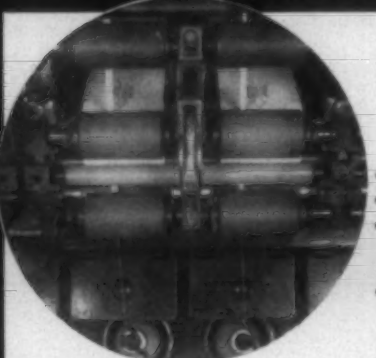
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at the University of Florida; Dr. R. H. Henze, chemistry department at the University of Texas; Dr. R. L. McKee, chemistry department at the University of North Carolina; and W. K. Neill, chemical engineering department at the University of Wisconsin. The tour itinerary includes visits to the research and development facilities, the Acrilan acrylic fiber plant in Decatur and the Chemstrand nylon plant in Pensacola, Fla.

Museum Mill To Be Movie Setting

Old Slater Mill Museum is to be one of the settings for a second educational motion picture. Tentatively titled *Fibers and Civilization*, the film is expected to get into production late in September or October. It will be made available to school and other groups wanting visual education material on textile fibers. Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala., is sponsoring the film which will deal with the basic fibers—cotton, wool, flax and silk—and will also include some material on synthetic fibers.

N.L.R.B. Appeals Avondale Case To Top

The U. S. Supreme Court was asked to decide if a company can invoke a rule against pro-union solicitation during working hours when it violates the rule itself by engaging in anti-union moves. The question occurs in an appeal by National Labor Relations Board from a decision by U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. N.L.R.B.'s suit is directed against Avondale Mills. It charges that the company engaged in unfair labor practices during attempts in 1954 by Textile Workers Union of America to organize the company's plants in Sylacauga, Pell City and Alexander City, Ala.

The board found that the company had illegally interrogated employees concerning their union membership, views and activities and threatened them with loss of benefits, loss of employment and a plant shutdown if the union successfully organized its mills. According to the N.L.R.B.'s charges, the company also solicited employees to withdraw from the union.

Appellate court affirmed the substance of the board's order against Avondale, but set aside that part of the order that directed the company to reinstate two employees whom it fired for soliciting union memberships during working hours. The court held that violation of the company's no-solicitation rule furnished Avondale Mills with valid grounds for the workers' discharge. In its new appeal to the Supreme Court the N.L.R.B. contends that Avondale invalidated the rule itself by conducting anti-union solicitation in the plant.

Must Have \$1,687,640 Sales For New Spooler

J. Craig Smith, president, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., reports in the company's newspaper, *The Avondale Sun*, that "we must collect \$1,687,640 from our customers to get a new spooler. In 1932, we purchased a Barber-Colman spooler, warper and tailing machine for the Bevelle mill. This cost us \$19,104. The government has permitted us to depreciate this machine at four per cent per year, so that now, 25 years later, we have in our depreciation reserve \$19,104,000. The old machine still has a salvage value of \$2,500.

"A new Barber-Colman spooler, warper and tailing ma-

chine today costs \$63,795. After deducting the \$19,104 we have accumulated in our depreciation reserve and after deducting the \$2,500 salvage value of the old machine, we still need \$42,191 more to get a new machine.

"Last year, we earned 2½ per cent, after taxes, on the cloth and yarn we shipped to our customers. We therefore need to sell and ship \$1,687,640 worth of cloth and yarn in order to earn enough money to make up the difference between what we have been allowed to accumulate in our depreciation reserve, plus the salvage value of the old machine and the price we must pay for a new machine. This money must be earned before any payment at all is made to any stockholder.

"The Barber-Colman equipment has not advanced in price more than other textile machinery. The example is typical of what Avondale, in particular, and the industry, in general, are up against in getting the necessary funds to replace worn out and obsolete equipment."

Holland Joins Cotton Council International

Holland is the ninth cotton-consuming country to join Cotton Council International in co-operative programs aimed at protecting and expanding cotton's share of the world fiber market. The joint program will be conducted by the Netherlands Cotton Information Committee, a group especially organized by the Dutch cotton industry to promote cotton, with the help and guidance of C.C.I. Half the cost of the program will come from the sales abroad of surplus U. S. farm commodities under Public Law 480. The Dutch organization puts up the other half.

The cotton information committee has assembled a basic staff and initiated a program of promotion and public relations activities patterned after those of the National Cotton Council in this country. Its director of sales promotion spent two weeks in the U. S. in May to study N.C.C. methods in preparation for the formal activation of the program.

"The addition of Holland completes what we think is a good, sound base for cotton market development activities for the future," said Everett R. Cook, president of C.C.I. "The nine countries with whom we now have formal agreements have a total population of some 290 million, a market for cotton more than half again as large as the U. S. Their populations and living standards are increasing, too."


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Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and Switzerland. When the programs of these countries are added to those of the cotton industries of five other nations operating programs, the total amount budgeted for cotton promotion outside the U. S. for 1957 is more than \$3 million, Mr. Cook said. As recently as two years ago, the total was less than \$300,000. C.C.I. co-operates with these five countries on a regular basis, but without financial participation.

Bright Future Seen For Coated Nylon Tents

A bright future is predicted for coated nylon tents by leading tentmakers who foresee expanded use of these shelters for Summer theaters, fairs, exhibits, wedding and many other festive occasions. Many coated nylon tents for a variety of uses have been fabricated over the past two years because it is felt that they offer so many advantages over conventionally constructed tents. One of the major aesthetic advantages is that virtually any color can be obtained by using a vinyl coating over the nylon—a significant contrast to the drab colors of the conventional tent materials.

A spokesman for a leading tentmaking firm says that coated nylon tents weigh about one-third less than conventional tents and have twice the service life. They require less maintenance because they do not shrink when wet. Slacking off of guy lines or movement of poles is usually necessary with conventional tents because they will shrink when wet and stretch when dried by the sun.

Another industry spokesman said that coated nylon tents can be hosed off quickly and stored wet without fear of weakening from mildew or rot. He also emphasizes that these tents are not merely water repellent but thoroughly waterproof and, when properly coated, will retain their color far longer than the best dyed conventional fabric.

N. C. State Expected To Aid Peru

A contract with the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, to assist the textile industry of Peru in training technicians probably will be extended through 1958. The National University of Engineering at Lima, Peru, has signed a tentative contract with the International Cooperation Administration to extend the program through the coming year. The textile school at the college has been sending representatives to Lima since 1955. The present contract expires this year.

Growth In Southern Economy Cited

The remaining half of the current century belongs to the South and its rate of growth and standard of living will be limited only by the vision and abilities of its industrial leaders, Southern businessmen were told July 22, at the Southwide Market Research Conference, by Dr. Frank J. Soday, Chemstrand Corp. of Decatur, Ala. "The business man has become, to an ever increasing degree, the prophet of the New South," he said. "Business today looks upon its work through the eyes of the community and carefully considers the total welfare of the area in making its decisions. Instead of resisting change, business plays a creative role in directing it."

Dr. Soday, vice-president and director of the Chemstrand's research and development division, delivered the address in his role as president of the Southern Association of Science and Industry, sponsors of the conference. The

association is the reporting group on science and industry to the Southern Governors' Conference. But Dr. Soday said there are many problems to be faced in the South which are not keeping in tune with the accelerated industrial progress. The most important, he said, "is education. The South has nearly 25 per cent of the nation's industry, most of which is highly technical in nature, but is providing only 17 per cent of the country's scientists and engineers. Some way," he said, "must be found to double this scholastic production in the next few years if Southern industry is to grow and prosper."

T.W.U.A. Slates Drive For 35-Hr. Week

Dates for launching a campaign for a 35-hour week at 40 hours' pay have been set for New Jersey and Pennsylvania by the Textile Workers Union of America. Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey will be the speaker on Sept. 27 at the 20th anniversary dinner of New Jersey locals of the union, which will open the drive in that state. A similar dinner meeting will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26.

Man-Made Fiber Imports Decline

The U. S. imports of rayon staple in April totaled 7,349,000 pounds, a decline of 12½ per cent from the March total of 8,415,000 pounds according to a report in the *Textile Organon*, monthly publication of the Textile Economics Bureau Inc. The report continued, saying that in each of the first four months of this year, rayon staple imports have been successively smaller. However, this year's cumulative four month total at 34,384,000 pounds was only four per cent below the 35,806,000 pounds imported over the same 1956 period.

Comparing the January-April 1957 imports with the corresponding 1956 data, West Germany continued to be the major supplier and also increased her shipments from 7,802,000 pounds or 22 per cent of the 1956 total to 11,324,000 pounds or 33 per cent of the 1957 total. Certain other major supplying nations which increased their shares between 1956 and 1957, together with their respective percentages of total poundage for the period, were Italy nine per cent and 14½ per cent, Austria 8½ per cent and 10½ per cent, Switzerland seven per cent and 8½ per cent, Belgium seven per cent and eight per cent, and Cuba five per cent and seven per cent.

Outstanding in the import data present is the virtual



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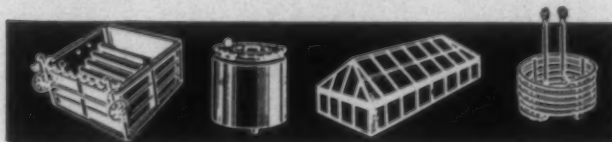
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disappearance of the United Kingdom as a major supplying nation. The U. K. sent in 5,741,000 pounds of rayon staple during January-April 1956 and only 146,000 pounds in the same period this year. Her share of the total has dropped from 16 per cent to less than one per cent.

Non-cellulosic man-made staple imports amounted to 48,000 pounds in April compared with 39,000 pounds in March. There were only two suppliers in April, West Germany sent in 35,000 pounds and Italy the remaining 13,000 pounds. The only other countries which have sent in any non-cellulosic staple during 1957 are Canada with 6,000 pounds and Switzerland with a small quantity in February. The cumulative four month total imports of this staple amounted to 154,000 pounds which compares with 150,000 pounds imported in the same period last year.

Domestic Use Of Cotton Seen Rising

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that domestic cotton consumption during the marketing year beginning August 1 would increase slightly over the amount used during the past year. At the same time, the department predicted that cotton exports would be sharply down from the lofty levels of the past year.

Consumption of cotton was set at nine million bales for the coming year by the U.S.D.A. The season just ended saw a total of 8.75 million bales used in the domestic market. Exports for the new period are predicted to be between 4.5 and six million bales which is a drop of between 1.6 and 3.1 million bales from the 1956-57 total of 7.6 million bales.

The predictions amount to a disappearance of between 13.5 and 15 million bales compared to the 16.4 million bales used during the 1956-57 year. Carryover of cotton on August 1 is estimated at about 11.4 million bales which is a drop of about three million bales from the record high of last year.

Lint Consumption, Stocks, Spindles Off

According to statistics published by the Bureau of Census, cotton consumption, stocks in storage and spindle activity were lower in June 1957 than they were in May 1957 or June 1956. The total consumption in the U. S. of cotton for June 1957 was reported to be 649,700 bales while May 1957 saw 672,756 bales used and June 1956 had a total consumption of 809,814 bales. The daily average consumption for each of the periods, respectively, were 32,485; 33,638; and 32,393.

Total stocks of cotton as of the end of each period showed that in June 1957 there was over 11.3 million bales in storage. May 1957 is reported to have seen a total of more than 12.2 million bales while the June 1956 figure was more than 14.4 million bales. Total stocks in public storage for June 1957 was in excess of 10.0 million. May 1957 saw over 10.8 million stored in public warehouses. The June 1956 public storage figure was much greater at 13.2 million bales.

Cotton-system spindles in place in June 1957 amounted to 21,213 thousands. May 1957 had 21,406 and June 1956 had 21,940 thousand spindles in place. The number of millions of hours these spindles were operated shows June 1957 with 9,088; May 1957 with 9,223; and June 1956 with 11,457.

Of the Big 4 cotton consuming states, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, the most consistent

area from the daily average consumption standpoint was Alabama. Totals for June 1957, May 1957 and June 1956 for Alabama read, respectively, 3,427; 3,428; and 3,408. Georgia had daily average consumption figures for the same three periods, respectively, of 6,095; 6,396; and 6,153. North Carolina showed consumption figures of 9,604; 9,923; and 9,464. The figures for the same periods for South Carolina read 9,552; 9,874; and 9,302.

Industry Hurt By Cotton Price Props

Cotton will get nowhere as long as its price is artificial, Carl R. Harris, vice-president, Erwin Mills, told the Durham (N. C.) Rotary Club July 29. "Price has a definite function in our economy and when the price is too high, buyers find substitutes. And that is exactly what has happened and it will continue to happen at an accelerated pace, unless cotton can somehow be made to stand on its own feet in a free market."

Mr. Harris said that cotton had been artificially priced, by the Federal support program, right out of the market, giving impetus to a boom in man-made fibers, plastics and other cotton substitutes. He contends that continuance of emergency measures after the emergency has passed has piled up burdensome surpluses that have played havoc with almost every section of the industry.

July Rayon And Acetate Shipments Up 8.5%

Rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipments in July totaled 89,500,000 pounds, a gain of 8½ per cent compared with June and ten per cent over shipments of July 1956, according to the *Textile Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau Inc. Shipments last month comprised 87,800,000 pounds to the domestic market and 1,700,000 pounds for export.

High tenacity rayon yarn shipments last month came to 26,800,000 pounds, 6½ per cent more than shipments in June but 4½ per cent under the 28,100,000 pounds shipped in July 1956. Regular+intermediate tenacity rayon yarn shipments in July totaled 11,900,000 pounds, a rise of one per cent from the June level, but 1½ per cent under shipments of July last year.

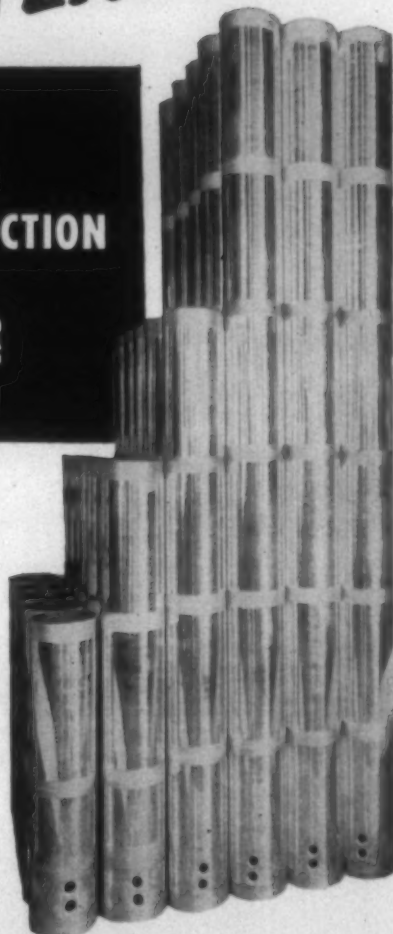
Acetate yarn shipments in July increased slightly to 16,800,000 pounds compared with 16,300,000 pounds in June and were 30 per cent greater than the 12,900,000 pounds delivered in July 1956. Rayon staple+tow shipments last month came to 28,100,000 pounds, a gain of 13½ per cent over the previous month and 24½ per cent greater than July 1956 shipments of 22,600,000 pounds. Acetate staple+tow deliveries in the latest month were 34 per cent greater than the 4,400,000 pounds shipped in June and 3½ per cent over shipments in July last year.

The *Organon* notes that U. S. imports of rayon staple have become successively smaller in each of the first five months of 1957. During May, imports of rayon staple totaled 6,749,000 pounds, a decline of eight per cent from the 7,349,000 pounds shipped to this country in April. West Germany continues as the major supplying nation, sending in 2,733,000 pounds or 40½ per cent of the latest monthly total. Imports for the first five months aggregated 41,102,000 pounds, 5½ per cent under the corresponding period of 1956. In both periods, West Germany was the largest individual supplier, with shipments totaling 9,899,000 pounds or 23 per cent of the five month 1956 total

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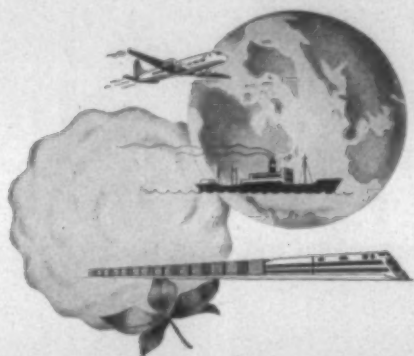
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and 14,026,000 pounds or 34 per cent of the five month 1957 total. Shipments from the United Kingdom in the same periods amounted to 5,907,000 pounds or 13½ per cent of the 1956 total and only 146,000 pounds or less than one per cent of the 1957 total.

Non-cellulosic man-made staple imports in May amounted to 39,000 pounds, 19 per cent less than the 48,000 pounds imported in April. West Germany was the principal supplier with 31,000 pounds or 79½ per cent of the May total. Canada supplied 6,000 pounds and Italy and the United Kingdom each sent in about 1,000 pounds. January-May imports of non-cellulosic staple amounted to 193,000 pounds, seven per cent over shipments in the corresponding period last year.

The *Organon* compilation of second quarter rayon and acetate production reveals that 279,900,000 pounds were turned out in the period. Output was 6½ per cent below the first quarter figure of 298,700,000 pounds, but less than one per cent below the 281,100,000 pounds produced in the second quarter of 1956. Compared with the first quarter, there were production declines in all categories of rayon and acetate with the exception of acetate staple+tow which showed an increase of 3,400,000 pounds or 32½ per cent.

High tenacity rayon yarn output in the second quarter amounted to 94,400,000 pounds and was only 200,000 pounds less than that of the preceding quarter and 100,000 pounds under the April-June period of 1956. For the first half of 1957, high tenacity yarn production totaled 189,000,000 pounds, 6½ per cent less than the first half of 1956 when 202,300,000 pounds were produced.

Regular+intermediate tenacity rayon yarn output in the second quarter amounted to 41,500,000 pounds, 14 per cent less than the previous quarter and 15½ per cent below the 49,100,000 pounds produced during April-June 1956. Six months' output totaled 89,700,000 pounds, a figure 12½ per cent less than the 102,400,000 produced in the January-June period a year ago.

Rayon staple+tow production in the latest quarter amounted to 84,400,000 pounds, 9½ per cent less than output in the first quarter but 2½ per cent more than the 82,200,000 pounds produced in the second quarter of 1956. Output in the first six months of this year totaled 177,600,000 pounds, only 100,000 pounds less than was produced in the corresponding period of 1956.

Second quarter output of acetate filament yarn at 45,700,000 pounds was 12½ per cent under that of the first quarter but 6,000,000 pounds or 15 per cent more than was produced in the second quarter a year ago. For the first half of 1957, output of acetate filament yarn at 97,900,000 pounds was up 3½ per cent compared with the first half of 1956. For acetate staple+tow, second quarter production totaled 13,900,000 pounds, 32½ per cent more than in the preceding quarter, but 11 per cent under the 15,600,000-pound output of April-June 1956. The six-

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month production total was 24,400,000 pounds, off 19½ per cent from January-June 1956 when 30,400,000 pounds were produced.

The *Organon* reports that second quarter shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn amounted to 174,500,000 pounds, 3½ per cent more than in the corresponding period last year, but 10½ per cent less than first quarter shipments of 194,600,000 pounds. The latest three-month total included 87,200,000 pounds of yarn for the textile trades, 81,500,000 pounds for tires and related uses and 5,800,000 pounds for export. Compared with second quarter a year ago, yarn shipments to domestic users increased by 1½ per cent, embracing a 5½ per cent increase in deliveries of textile yarns and a decline of two per cent in shipments to the tires and related uses trades. The largest relative increase was in the export category where the latest quarterly total was double the 2,900,000 pounds exported in the second quarter last year.

The largest market for rayon and acetate filament yarn, the *Organon* points out, is the broad woven goods trades with second quarter deliveries totaling 63,000,000 pounds. In this trade, acetate continues to be the major cellulosic filament yarn accounting for 38,500,000 pounds or 61 per cent of the total with rayon filament yarns accounting for the balance.

During the second quarter this year, the average denier of regular+intermediate tenacity rayon yarn shipped to the textile trades was 160 denier which compares with an average denier of 164 in the first quarter and the over-all average of 165 denier in 1956. For acetate yarns, the second quarter average denier was 110 compared with 112 in the first quarter and 109 for the full year of 1956. Average denier of rayon high tenacity tire yarns was 1,633 denier as against 1,640 denier in the first quarter and 1,632 denier for all of 1956.

The *Organon* compilation of non-cellulosic and textile glass fiber output in the second quarter reveals that second quarter output of non-cellulosic filament yarn amounted to 81,900,000 pounds, the highest on record for any quarter. The April-June output was 18,900,000 pounds or 30 per cent above the second quarter 1956 total of 63,000,000 pounds and exceeded the previous record of 79,200,000 pounds set in the first quarter of 1957 by 3½ per cent.

A new quarterly high was set also by non-cellulosic staple+tow with output of 44,400,000 pounds, a gain of 13,400,000 pounds or 43 per cent over the second quarter 1956 level. Output in the latest quarter surpassed by 6 per cent the previous record of 41,900,000 pounds set in the first three months this year.

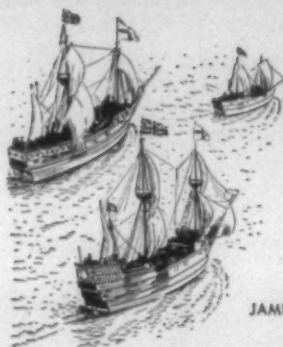
Textile glass fiber production also set a new quarterly record with 30,000,000 pounds in the April-June period, a figure 33½ per cent more than the corresponding quarter in 1956. Output in the second quarter exceeded by 10½ per cent the previous quarterly record of 27,100,000 pounds established during the fourth quarter 1956.

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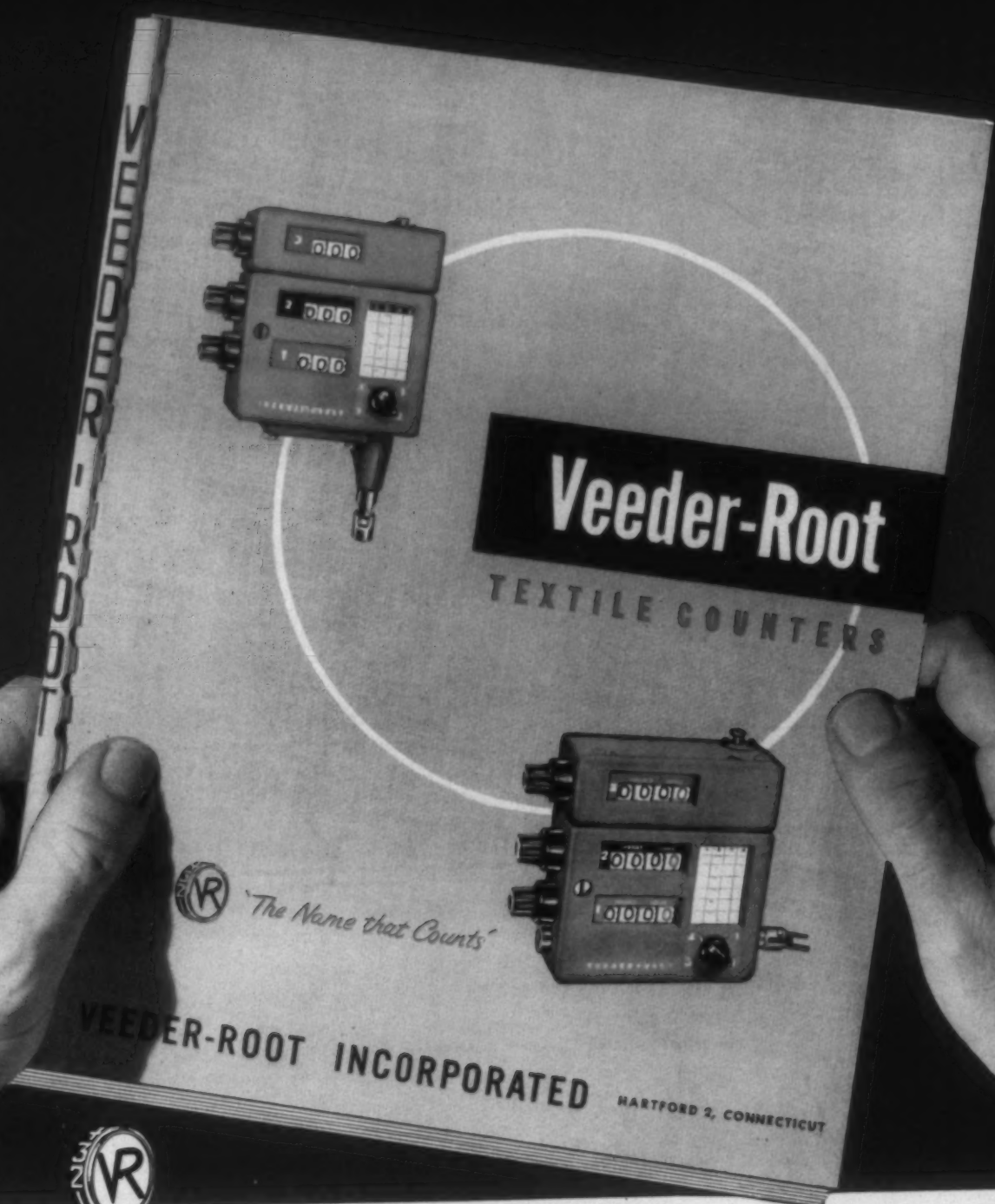
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